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TWELVE PAGES — TWO RIYALS

Gulf war mediation Iran minister visits Syria for peace talks

BEIRUT, Dec. 31 (Agencies) — Iran's Foreign Minister Dr. Ali-Akbar Velayati arrived in Damascus Thursday at the head of an official delegation with a message from the Iranian president to his Syrian counterpart and to hear Syrian plans to mediate between Iran and Iraq to end the Gulf war.

The Syrian news agency, SANA, said Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul-Halim Khaddam was at Damascus international airport to welcome Velayati. Tehran radio had earlier broadcast a tape of an interview with Velayati before his departure from Tehran in which he said his trip was "a reply to" all the kindness shown to Iran since the (1979 Islamic) revolution by our brothers, the Syrians.

Syria is one of the few Arab countries backing Iran in its 15-month-old war with neighboring Iraq. Velayati's trip to Damascus comes amid reports of a fresh Syrian and Kuwaiti initiative to end the war on the northern side of the Gulf. Kuwait, which has warm relations with the Baghdad government, is expected to negotiate with the Iraqis while Syria's President Hafez Assad is scheduled to hold talks with Velayati in Damascus.

The Iranian foreign minister said the war was on the agenda of discussions but he did

not mention the Syrian initiative in the airport interview, conducted immediately before his departure for the Syrian capital. He said he was going to Damascus because "Syria's policies are close to our own."

Velayati added: "As the most powerful government in the Middle East, we announce we are on Syria's side." He said the talks with Syrian officials were also designed to show Iran's support for Syria following the Israeli annexation of Syria's Golan Heights. "We have to answer Israel with arms," he said.

Since the war with Iraq started on Sept. 22, 1980, Iran has said its main objective is to bring down the Iraqi regime of Saddam Hussein while the Iraqi president has repeatedly announced his backing for the Iranian opposition to Ayatollah Khomeini's regime.

Velayati, 36, and one of the youngest members of the Tehran cabinet told the Tehran radio reporter, "One of the things that we will talk about (in Syria) is the war and the latest Iranian victories on the fronts. Our people and our army will determine the fate of the war on the fronts, and they will overthrow the Iraqi regime."

In recent weeks, Iran has claimed it has

Continued on back page

By Polish leader

'Model' program pledged

WARSAW, Dec. 31 (AP) — Poland's martial law chief, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, is expected to unveil a program in early January that "would amount to a new model for social, political and economic life in Poland," a government official was quoted as saying in an uncensored dispatch from Poland.

But the report, which reached the West Wednesday night, said political observers in Warsaw were skeptical that any political solution put forth by Jaruzelski can win wide public support. The observers said the martial law regime faced a fundamental dilemma: how to create a climate of national reconciliation at the same time as it maintains sufficient control to prevent unrest.

The uncensored reports quoted sources in Warsaw as saying Jaruzelski has set up at least three panels headed by top Communist Party leaders to revamp the country's social, economic and political programs. One of the panels reportedly proposed scrapping the tattered Polish United Workers Party — the Communist Party — and replacing it with a new party incorporating the church and Solidarity union representatives. The Communist Party has been reported in disarray since martial law was declared Dec. 13.

But Kazimierz Barcikowski, a politburo member and party secretary, told the party newspaper *Trybuna Ludu* that "the place of the party is the same as always: among the people." He said that martial law "does not create any empty political space. No one can fulfill the mission of the party for the party."

The Soviet television news program *Vremya* reported Wednesday night that the Polish party "retains its leading role," and that the "military council is acting through mem-

bers of the party and servicemen in the army. It is not an establishment standing above the party, but serves to implement the tasks set by the party..."

Another of Jaruzelski's panels, headed by Communist Party hard-liner Stefan Olszowski, reportedly proposed decentralization of the economy within tight political limits, according to sources in Warsaw. Economic reforms are likely to include autonomy for factories and other enterprises, but not the worker self-management proposed by Solidarity, the sources said.

The uncensored dispatch from Poland said the now-banned Solidarity labor movement was circulating a bulletin urging its members to resist what it described as "a Stalinist version of local terror which our generation has not previously experienced."

The bulletin, dated Dec. 28, told members to "work slowly, complain about the mess"

Continued on back page

'Dead' man saved by a lucky leap

NEW DELHI, Dec. 31 (AFP) — A man believed dead leapt out of a funeral pyre to the horror of mourners Wednesday at Gangaghat in India's northern state of Uttar Pradesh, the UNI news agency reported Thursday. Ram Awtar, a rickshaw puller, had lost consciousness, according to the agency. His neighbors assumed he was dead and took him to the cemetery for cremation. But the flames of the funeral pyre revived him and he leapt from the fire with a yell.

Gold dealers predict 1982 recovery of bullion prices

LONDON, Dec. 31 (R) — Investors in gold, who took a beating in 1981, stand to recover some of their losses in the new year from a modest price advance, according to major London bullion dealers.

The dealers, who operate at the center of the world gold trade, where the daily "fixing" price is determined twice each working day, are mildly optimistic about prospects for gold in the first few months of 1982.

Most dealers contacted said they expected that gold, which sold for about \$600 an ounce at the start of 1981, would move between \$400 and \$450 compared with its present level of around \$400.

The dealers noted that when gold dipped below \$400 recently there was good support for it in the market, and they expected the lower prices would attract fresh buyers.

The most reliable source of demand in the new year is likely to be central bank buying, they said. Buying by other investors was still subject to the vagaries of the world's major economies and the competing attractions of high interest rates.

Central banks, especially those in the Far East, bought heavily when gold traded at between \$460 and \$500 and have sufficient resources to raise their holdings further.

To the surprise of many dealers, gold in the past year lost much of its allure as a safe refuge in times of international political turmoil, the events in Poland and growing East-West tensions causing only minor ripples in the market.

Investors, especially in Western Europe, the Middle East and Asia, have traditionally rushed into gold or other "solid assets" at the first sign of trouble. But gold prices and trading activity remained subdued, despite the alarming headlines of recent months.

One factor that helped steady prices, though, was a sharp rise in gold demand by jewelers. Dealers estimated that they bought between 550 and 650 tons in 1981, about half

the world gold supply of 1,100 to 1,200 tons. A marked increase from the 350 tons turned into jewelry in 1980.

The dealers said jewelry demand should remain buoyant into 1982, with Japanese demand particularly firm.

Soviets will push arms cuts

MOSCOW, Dec. 31 (AFP) — The Soviet Union is ready to make "a maximum of efforts" next year to achieve progress in disarmament, notably in the strategic weapons and Euromissiles fields, Moscow's chief negotiator at the Moscow arms talks Leonid Zamiatin said Thursday.

The three priorities for 1982 must be Euromissiles, the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) and the Mutual Balanced Force Reduction (MBFR) negotiations, Zamiatin said in an interview with the weekly *Moscow News*.

"The evolution of East-West relations will depend on the solution of these three problems," said Zamiatin, who is international information chief of the Soviet Party Central Committee.

On the possibility of a U.S.-USSR summit, Zamiatin said that the Soviet Union had "always favored dialogue with the United States at any level."

"We are for frank and constructive talks with the United States for the search for mutually-acceptable solutions to all the problems between us," he said.

He nevertheless attacked U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Dec. 25 statement announcing economic sanctions against Poland as "the proclamation of a policy of interference in Polish affairs."

W.German banker embezzles \$55m

PARIS, Dec. 31 (AFP) — French police have arrested West German banker Hartmut Frigger, 44 — wanted for allegedly embezzling 110 million marks (about \$55 million) — by following his U.S.-based wife to a secret rendezvous.

Frigger was the head of the "Frankfurter Allgemeine" bank, which went bankrupt in August, 1980, leaving behind a huge deficit.

An international arrest warrant was issued but he could not be traced.

But West German police were convinced that the missing banker in some way regularly met his wife, who lived in the United States.



Jerry R. Rawlings: Topped the civilian government in Ghana

Mercenaries in Seychelles face treason charges

VICTORIA, Seychelles, Dec. 31 (R) — Six white mercenaries are to be charged with treason and could face the death penalty in connection with an aborted coup here last month, according to Seychelles Attorney-General Bernard Rasool.

The same charge will be levelled against Susan Ingles, a South African, who is alleged to have arrived in this Indian Ocean archipelago in advance in the mercenaries who tried to topple left-wing President Albert Rene on Nov. 25 and replace him by former President James Mancham.

Treason is the only crime punishable by death in the Seychelles but it had been uncertain whether the term could be applied to foreigners.

Rasool said that foreigners were covered by the treason law in a law passed by the post-independence government of Mancham. He said it would be at least a month before the trial could begin.

The six accused mercenaries are three South Africans, a Briton and two men who hold passports from Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) but were residents of South Africa.

Ghana army strikes; Chief Limann ousted

ABIDJAN, Dec. 31 (Agencies) — Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings seized power in Ghana Thursday for the second time in three years.

On June 4, 1979, at the head of a group of junior officers Jerry Rawlings overthrew the military government of General Fred Akuffo. The flight lieutenant ruled Ghana for three turbulent months before handing over power to the elected government of President Hilla Limann.

During this time, three former heads of state, Akuffo, Gen. Kwasi Akrifa and Ignatius Acheampong, along with several senior army officers, were executed by firing



Hilla Limann: Now the past-President of Ghana

Kingdom, Libya resume relations

RIYADH, Dec. 31 (SPA) — Saudi Arabia and Libya have decided to restore diplomatic relations to "heal rifts in Arab relations and unify Arab action against the common enemy," an official statement issued here Thursday by the foreign ministry said.

Meanwhile a similar statement issued in Tripoli by the Libyan Foreign Ministry said Libya was resuming diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia, after a break of more than a year, "in the interest of Arab unity."

Relations between the two countries were severed in October 1980.

squad in the bloodiest purge the country had ever known. A large crowd came to hear Lt. Rawlings speak in Accra this year on the anniversary of the military uprising.

Relations between Lt. Rawlings and the government of President Limann deteriorated rapidly after the military handed over power in September 1979.

Accra radio, monitored in Abidjan, quoted Rawlings as calling on the people not to harm President Limann. He told a number of senior government officials to report immediately to Burma Camp, seat of the defense ministry, in Accra. The radio said Rawlings also called on members of parliament to seek the protection of the armed forces if they felt threatened.

According to diplomatic sources in Abidjan, heavy firing was heard early Thursday around Accra Airport and there was fighting during the night around a military camp in the center of the capital.

Rawlings told the nation in the speech the speech that he was taking power for the second time to save Ghana from ruin. "I am today prepared to stand in front of a firing squad if what I am trying to do for the second time does not meet the will of the Ghanaian people," he said in his speech broadcast by the radio.

In a strong denunciation of President Limann's People's National Party (PNP), Rawlings, who was made a member of Ghana's Consultative Council of State, said party leaders were involved in "a pact of criminals."

In recent months, several financial scandals have hit the ruling party, involving millions of dollars pocketed by senior party officials, informed sources said.

Accra radio said Rawlings was setting up a "people's defense organization" to "clean up" Ghana. He warned neighboring countries not to intervene in "our attempt to rid this country of corruption, lest Africa will burn," Accra radio reported. The new military leader said Ghana's borders were being closed for the time being. Telex communications were apparently interrupted, but the cut. There was no immediate information on whether Accra airport was closed.

Rawlings never hid the fact he bore a personal grudge against the president. He felt the civilian government had not done enough to help the common man and was corrupt. He also resented being summarily retired from the air force because President Limann felt his rank was inappropriate for a former head of state. Rawlings was a populist leader who on occasion resorted to spectacular methods to pursue his policies. To stop stallholders at the Makola market in Accra hoarding their goods, he blew up part of the market. His father was Scottish and his mother was from the Ewe tribe. He attended Achimota School, Ghana's top secondary school, before entering the air force.

The official daily wage in Ghana is insufficient to buy a loaf of bread, and Ghanaians have blamed military government for the country's plight. But Rawlings was regarded as different. Known by his initials as "JJ", he was the first Ghanaian leader to achieve personal popularity since the flamboyant Kwame Nkrumah, Ghana's first president in 1957.

Late last year, in a newspaper interview, he said the next revolution in Ghana would be a bloody one in which thousands would die.

(A report in London said the British High Commission (embassy) in Accra had asked all British residents to remain in their homes until the situation in the country clarified.) Ghana's borders with Ivory Coast, Upper Volta and Togo were closed and all air movements inside and over Ghana were suspended.

Earlier Thursday, diplomatic sources said that fighting was still going on in the Camp Burma area of Accra and heavy firing could be heard in the city. The sources said automatic weapons fire was coming from different parts of the capital.

Ghana is the victim of a long-standing economic malaise that has turned it from one of the most prosperous countries in Africa to one of the poorest. Three-figure inflation, declining exports and a virtually worthless currency are among the economic problems facing the military regime that announced it had taken power Thursday. It was the fifth military intervention in Ghanaian politics since the country won independence.

President Limann, failed since coming to power in September, 1979, to cure the country's chronic problems. Previous military governments had kept the country going by building up huge debts and printing increasingly worthless credit bank notes. The result was galloping inflation.

Despite some early success in putting Ghana's economic house in order, the Limann administration had acknowledged this year that inflation was back at a three figures.

The root of the economic crisis is a declining cocoa crop, which represents 70 percent of Ghana's export earnings. While neighboring countries in Africa have increased their cocoa production, Ghana, once the world leader, has seen its output drop to about half former levels. The cocoa industry has in turn become inefficient, with few new plantings. The lack of cash has hit the infrastructure and the road network on which the industry depends.



BOWLING BEAR: Eskie, a 900-pound male polar bear at the Reid Park Zoo in Tucson, Arizona recently received a bowling ball from the Tucson Women's Bowling Association. When Eskie throws the ball into the pool he really doesn't mind because he enjoys swimming almost as much as bowling.

Argentine drivers have outlaw instincts

Human error, ignored rules cause the high accident rate

By William Humphries

BUENOS AIRES, (R) — The streets of Argentine cities have long been cleared of guerrilla bands but the outlaw instincts of the country's drivers still make them among the most dangerous in the world.

Argentina, with 27 million persons, has by far the worst traffic fatality rate in the West — 227 a year per million of population compared with 65 for France, 59 for Britain and 46 for the United States — but it still has no national highway code.

Argentines are among the most affluent and educated people in South America but road safety officials say most accidents are caused by human error and widespread lack of respect for traffic rules.

National highway board representative Horacio Blot considers the accident figures monstrous. "Suppose an airliner crashed every week killing some 70 people on board, you wouldn't get anybody even to go near an airport. Yet people here blithely set out by car on the most dangerous roads in the world," he said.

The national traffic and road safety committee started drafting new legislation to curb flamboyant and aggressive driving habits after a study revealed that in 1978 there were 5,800 fatal road accidents, 311,000 crashes in which people were

injured and another 2,100,000 reported incidents in which there were no injuries.

The cost to the nation was \$2.7 billion, mainly in hospital charges, material damage, loss of work, police and court procedures.

In Buenos Aires, the federal capital, 429 people died and 5,696 were injured in 4,990 accidents in the first 10 months of 1981, according to the municipality.

Among the committee aims are the introduction of road safety education into the school system and the drafting of a new code to replace an obsolete 1949 law which was never fully accepted by the various provincial governments which either rejected the old code entirely, applied only parts of it or modified it to suit themselves.

Getting a new law promulgated by the military government will be simple compared with the problems of implementing it. Last year, an attempt to enforce the wearing of seat belts fizzled out in the face of public disinterest and official indifference.

Despite increasingly heavy fines there are an estimated 400,000 cases a year of one of the more popular misdemeanors, running red lights, for which the penalty is \$100.

In Buenos Aires, most accidents are recorded at corners where there are lights than at ungarded intersections. The problem is aggravated by summer power fade-

outs which cause irregularities in the functioning of traffic signals.

Indiscriminate use of horns is routine, lane discipline is unheard of. Cars, trucks and buses weave and cut in and out of traffic at high speed. One-way systems are ignored and to practice road courtesy is dangerous and invites the scorn, ridicule and anger of other motorists.

Among the most notorious offenders are the drivers of the thousands of small, 21-seater city buses known as Colectivos who were said by a judge recently to be a threat to the lives of other drivers, passengers and pedestrians alike.

In the first three months of 1981, 12 people including a well-known local actress, were killed and 206 injured in accidents involving Buenos Aires Colectivos. A recent survey found that many buses, which have one-man crews, were old and in bad repair. Some owners tried to save costs by employing unqualified youths as mechanics. None could afford to increase staff or install automatic ticket dispensers.

In their defense, Colectivo drivers say they work long hours for little pay and have to do too many things at once — steer, change gear, collect money, issue tickets, give change and answer queries.

Playing with death across the railway tracks is another favorite game of Argentin-

time drivers.

So it is easy for cars, buses, trucks cyclists and pedestrians to zig-zag around the barriers and cross the lines in defiance of flashing lights and ringing alarm bells.

Last year more than 100 people were killed and 500 injured in railroad crossing accidents in the capital. Some of the vehicles involved were buses laden with passengers and cars and taxis carrying children.

One senior railway official suggested that a subconscious feeling of omnipotence experienced when behind the wheel of a powerful machine might explain why some drivers tried to beat speeding trains.

A psychologist thought aggressive driving might be an outlet for pent-up hostilities in a country with a long history of authoritarian rule of one kind or another.

Former train driver and union leader Luis Etchezar believed there were two main reasons for such accidents: "The first is irresponsibility. The second is lack of a nationwide road safety education program."

Calling for swift implementation of the new highway code and modern education methods for both children and adults, the Buenos Aires *Herald* newspaper said it was tragic that traffic mishaps were the greatest killers of young Argentines between the ages of five and 25.

Sultan bans open tickets to employees

JEDDAH, Dec. 31 (SPA) — Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan has given instructions to all ministries and government departments not to issue tickets orders to their personnel that bear no name or that can be endorsed or rerouted at any time, *Al-Madina* reported Thursday.

He also banned the issue of unspecified vouchers for the whole families of the employees. The ticket privilege is for the official and his family only, the prince stated in his instructions. He made the order after it was reported to him that some people were misusing the open tickets granted to them by the government.

Officials confer with diplomats

JEDDAH, Dec. 31 (SPA) — Makkah Governor Prince Majed Wednesday conferred separately with North Yemeni Ambassador Ahmad Al-Muhani, and Pakistani Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Najmul Thaqib Khan. His talks with the ambassadors dealt with Saudi Arabia's relations with their respective countries.

Meanwhile, Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs Sheikh Abdul Rahman Mansouri also received several ambassadors accredited to Kingdom Wednesday with whom he discussed the relations between their countries and the Kingdom.

Preventive security plan okayed

RABAT, Dec. 31 (SPA) — Representatives of Arab interior ministers meeting here Wednesday finalized the draft statute of a joint Arab fund to finance the first Arab preventive security plan. The draft, sponsored by the Arab Organization for Social Defense Against Crime, will be submitted to the ministers in Riyadh next February for approval.

The representatives opened their meetings here last Tuesday at the organization's invitation to work out the executive procedures for the implementation of the plan. The idea was conceived by Arab interior ministers during their meeting in Taif last year. The plan aims at protecting Arab society from deviation and crime while enhancing the manpower poten-

Social trainees to tour E. Province

RIYADH, Dec. 31 (SPA) — Trainees of the 10th social development courses being conducted by the Training and Applied Research Center of Deriyah will pay a visit to the Eastern Province Saturday.

The 35 students will inspect the projects being implemented by the Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu, the Ahsa Irrigation and Drainage Project Commission,

Salman attends ceremony; honors KSU personnel

By Scott Pendleton
Riyadh Bureau

RIYADH, Dec. 31 — A folklore night was held at the sports arena at King Saud University of Riyadh Thursday. The event, held at the university's campus at Darayah, was staged by teams of dancers from all over the Kingdom performing for the public.

Celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of the university, newly renamed after its founder, King Saud, began Tuesday when King Khaled opened the teaching hospital on the occasion of its silver jubilee.

The celebrations continued Wednesday night with a dinner for outstanding students. Riyadh Governor Prince Salman presided over ceremonies that honored long-term employees and excellent students of the university.

The ceremony also included an open discussion with former members of the univer-

sity who had achieved positions of prominence in the government, according to Dr. Anwar Al-Jabarti, vice-chairman of the executive committee which planned the celebrations. The ceremony Wednesday night, held at Riyadh's Intercontinental Hotel, lasted four hours and was concluded with a banquet.

The ceremony also was attended by Education Minister Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Khuwaiter, Commerce Minister Dr. Soliman A. Solaim, Industry and Electricity Minister Dr. Ghazi Algaosabi, Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani, National Science and Technology Center Director Dr. Reda Obeid, Riyadh Mayor Abdullah Al-Nuqim and the university teaching staff.

In a speech on the occasion, KSU Rector Dr. Mansour Al-Turki thanked Prince Salman for honoring the university with his presence and dwell on the university's role in Saudi society. He then presented the prince

with a token gift in the name of the university. The prince thanked the audience and wished the university all success.

Speeches were also delivered by Dr. Abdul Hamid Khattab, on behalf of KSU staff; Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Fadda, the former rector; Algaosabi Yamani, Obeid, Solaim, Nuqim and Prof. Abdullah Wahbi.

Friday the exhibition at Deriyah of the contributions of various departments of the university will open every day during the celebrations.

On Saturday a three-day seminar dealing with industrial productivity will open at the College of Administrative Science. Also Saturday, Harnad Al-Jaser will lecture on the history of Riyadh. Jaser is a specialist on the history of the Arabian peninsula. The lecture will take place at the administration lecture hall in Malaz. Sunday, the university football team will compete against the Nasr club of Riyadh at the Malaz stadium. In the evening,

a seminar on Saudi poetry will be held at the Administration building in Malaz.

On Monday, the university basketball team will compete against the Ohod club of Madinah at the sports dome in Deriyah. Immediately afterward in the dome the Qadisiyah Club of Alkhobar will compete in table tennis against the KSU team.

Also Monday Abdul Qadoos Al-Ansari will lecture on the Saudi literary movement in a historical perspective. Ansari is the owner of *Al-Manhal*, one of the Kingdom's oldest literary magazines with a history of more than 30 years of publishing. He also is a leading historian, having written a book on the history of Jeddah. The lecture will be held in the Administration building lecture hall in Malaz.

Jabarti said that from Tuesday through Thursday celebrations will be held for more than 4,000 female students at King Saud University.

King increases student benefits

RIYADH, Dec. 31 (SPA) — King Khaled has ordered Crown Prince Fahd to increase the students' financial allowances and to cut down their transportation charges, it was learnt here Thursday.

The measures reflects the King's concern for the students and the improvement of their conditions.

Yamani travels to Khyber Pass

ISLAMABAD, Dec. 30 (R) — The Saudi Arabian Petroleum and Minerals Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani visited the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan in the Khyber Pass, about 140 miles (225km) north-west of Islamabad, Wednesday.

Sheikh Yamani also saw a traditional Pathan dance by sword-swinging soldiers at an army mess on the Pakistani side of the border.

Earlier in Peshawar, capital of Pakistan's north-west frontier province bordering Afghanistan, the Saudi Arabian minister met the provincial military governor Lt. Gen. Fazle Haq, to discuss "matters of mutual interest," Pakistani officials said.

Sheikh Yamani arrived in Pakistan on Monday for a week's visit. He had talks with Pakistani officials on cooperation between the two countries in the energy field.

The government here announced Tuesday that Saudi Arabia will assist Pakistan by letting it buy only light crude oil, rather than a mixture including less valuable heavier grades. The announcement was made following talks between Sheikh Yamani and his Pakistani counterpart, Gen. Rao Farman Ali Khan. The Kingdom's policy to conserve light crude by boosting medium and heavy oils had left Pakistani refineries with a surplus of heavy products which are difficult to sell.

Ahsa irrigation body issues annual report

AHSA, Dec. 31, (SPA) — The Ahsa Irrigation and Drainage Project Commission has issued its annual report of activities for the year 1981. It was reported.

The report said the commission has supplied machinery for uprooting and cutting down palm trees of which 6,590 trees were disposed of during the year. In addition, the commission has supplied tractors that ploughed the land while its guidance department advised farmers on the best and modern ways for planting their farms. It also introduced to farmers modern harvesting machines and conducted a program for fighting agricultural pests that covered 50 palm farms.

The commission also carried out several research experiments which will be evaluated by specialized firms and experts from King Faisal University and its research center. The cost of experiments and research amounted to SR220,000, the report said. National personnel also are being trained at the agricultural guidance department, it added.

The commission provided SR1 million worth of modern agricultural machinery for various purposes.

In the area of farming and producing fodder, the commission has distributed chemical fertilizers, insecticides, machines and given the farmers guidance and technical know-how, all of free charge. Fodder production

comes second only to dates in Ahsa.

The report said that the potato area under cultivation has been doubled with quality planted rising to 100 tons by 150 farmers in the area.

Large wheat fields were selected recently for model treatment and supplies of seeds, fertilizers, and machinery.

The commission also supplied over 9,000 kilograms of insecticides, 1,730 kilograms of seeds of various kinds, 100 tons of potato roots and 9,750 bags of fertilizers. Prizes amounting to SR350,000 have been given away by way of incentives to distinguished farmers.

Arab poultry projects to receive aid

DOHA, Dec. 31 (SPA) — The Arabian company for the development of animal husbandry recommended Thursday that its directorate general be authorized to decide

on the tender for a poultry project in Jordan, to be awarded to a specialized company.

In its concluding session, the company approved in principle assistance to a poultry company scheduled to be set up in North Yemen. It further recommended that the technical and economic feasibility study for a poultry project in Sudan be assigned to the board of directors of the Joint Arabian-Sudanese Company, to take a final decision in this regard.

During the meeting, an agreement was also reached to approve the company's investment plan for 1981-82. It was resolved to hold the next meeting in April, for which a specific date and place is yet to be determined.

Khalifa ratifies GCC economic pact

MANAMA, Dec. 31 (SPA) — Ruler of Bahrain Sheikh Issa bin Salman Al-Khalifa Thursday issued a decree ratifying the unified economy treaty of the Gulf Cooperation Council, which was approved in Riyadh Nov. 11.

On the other hand, Bahraini Premier Sheikh Khalifa bin Salman Al-Khalifa called at the Interior Ministry, where he was briefed on the investigations being carried

out in the case of the Iranian terrorist group which had attempted subversive activities and assassinations in the Arab states of the Gulf.

Sheikh Khalifa expressed his complete satisfaction with the high standard of work job done by the Bahraini security machine in unearthing the terrorist group and arresting its perpetrators.

Soccer result callers asked to desist

By a staff Writer

JEDDAH, Dec. 31, (SPA) — The Saudi Telephone has appealed to citizens to refrain from overloading the directory inquiry circuits to obtain results of football matches.

The special service number 905 has been established to offer citizens assistance with

telephone numbers, not to give them soccer results "a statement by the department quoted telephone officials as saying. With the beginning of the football season, calls enthusiasts have increased dramatically, the statement said.

The officials stressed that the inquiry operators only carry out their assigned tasks "which do not include being a general information service." The normal day's figure of about 16,000 inquiries received by operators rises to 20,000 during days when soccer matches are played.

"This effectively doubles the workload on the operators during peak periods preventing customers who genuinely need information from getting through," the officials said.

Those who tie up the 905 inquiry operators with soccer result demands could be causing an emergency call to be delayed. The operators have been instructed not to give out soccer results, the statement said.

Prayer Times

Friday	Makkah	Madinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Fajr (Dawn)	5:34	5:41	5:12	5:03	5:27	6:01
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:24	12:25	11:56	11:43	12:08	12:37
Asr (Afternoon)	3:29	3:25	2:56	3:40	3:04	3:30
Maghreb (Sunset)	5:51	5:46	5:17	5:00	5:24	5:49
Isha (Night)	7:21	7:16	6:47	6:30	6:54	7:19

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SAUDI ARABIA**
By Dr. Baha Bin Hussein Azee

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PUBLICATIONS

The process of economic development in Saudi Arabia is discussed with the aim to identify the factors required to be added in order to achieve a Saudi industrialized development process.

A decisive and constructive transfer of technology is required to attain such industrialization, and the book argues that this can be achieved only through leading industries having specific characteristics. Hence, a comprehensive shipping industry is seen as the leading industry which can transfer such technology within two to three decades only, enabling Saudi Arabia to have a powerful national industrial base, manned, maintained and developed by Saudi Arabians themselves.

The book discusses how this can be achieved, what are the problems, and what are the solutions.

The book deals also with Western and Islamic concepts of economic development and their relevance to Saudi Arabia.

The finding of this book can, it is felt, be of use to those developing countries which might have some similarities to the case of Saudi Arabia.

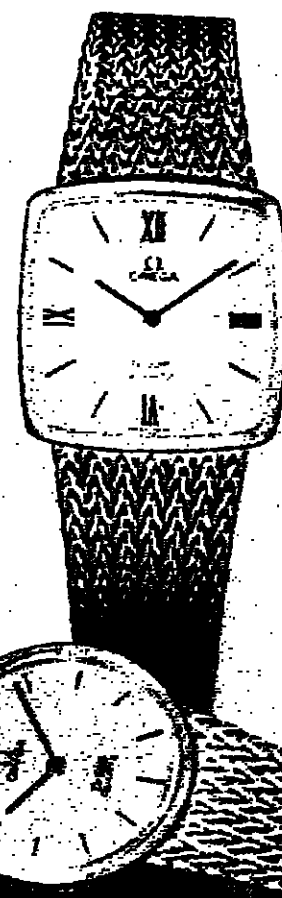
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سكربتات الاحوال

Arab summit reconvenes next April, Kuwait says

BEIRUT, Dec. 31 (AP) — An Arab summit conference that was postponed in November will reconvene in the Moroccan city of Fez next April, the official Kuwaiti News Agency reported. It quoted unnamed Arab diplomatic sources in the Moroccan capital of Rabat as saying the summit will be preceded by a conference of Arab foreign ministers to draft the agenda.

The agency said Arab League Secretary General Chadi Kleibi and Moroccan Foreign Minister Muhammad Bosetta will undertake a tour of Arab states to finalize arrangements for the reconvened summit.

Settlers must quit Sinai by March

TEL AVIV, Dec. 31 (R) — Israeli settlers in the Sinai coastal town of Yamit have been ordered to leave their homes and businesses by the end of March, government officials said Thursday.

Letters from the prime minister's office were sent to the town's residents saying they had to be out by March 31 or they would not be eligible for evacuation compensation, the officials said.

Under the Camp David peace accords, Israel must return the last section of the Sinai peninsula to Egypt by April 25. The government is still negotiating compensation payments with about 2,000 settlers.

for the reconvened summit.

The Fez summit was postponed by King Hassan II of Morocco only five hours after it opened Nov. 25 because of the absence of some Arab leaders.

Among the absentees was Syrian President Hafez Assad. Assad, however, was reported to have agreed with Saudi Arabia last week on the need to resume the Fez summit to debate the Saudi Arabian peace plan as well as Israel's recent annexation of Syria's Golan Heights.

Many settlers have accused the government of foot-dragging over the evacuation.

Some, along with ultra-nationalists vehemently opposed to the withdrawal, have said they were prepared for open confrontation with the authorities.

In another development, Israeli officials indicated Thursday that Israel had no plans to annex the occupied West Bank after President Reagan warned such a move would end the peace process in the Middle East. The carefully-worded phrases by the officials followed Wednesday's warning by Reagan that annexation of the West Bank would be a serious mistake.

Egypt, France mull military cooperation

CAIRO, Dec. 31 (AP) — French Defense Minister Charles Hernu on Thursday began talks with Defense Minister Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala expected to conclude with a sale of jetfighters to Egypt.

The official Egyptian Middle East News Agency said the two defense ministers held their first round of talks on military cooperation before Hernu visited the tomb of President Anwar Sadat.

Hernu arrived here Wednesday for a three-day visit to discuss Egypt's arms needs and France's planned participation in the multinational peacekeeping force being formed to patrol the Israeli-Egyptian border.

The mass-circulation *Al-Akhar* reported that Hernu would sign an agreement at the end of his visit to provide Egypt with 40-60 Mirage 2000 aircraft.

Hernu and Abu Ghazala are scheduled to hold a joint new conference Sunday to announce the results of their discussions, the news agency said. It said Hernu also visited the industrial suburb of Helwan, south of Cairo, where he toured a military aircraft factory which is to manufacture spare parts for the Mirage fighters.

Reagan to get Palestinian paper

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 — The Palestine Congress of North America, an Arab-American organization in Washington, is giving President Ronald Reagan a Palestinian newspaper as a gift. The gift is in response to Reagan's statement during his Dec. 17 press conference when he said he was unaware of any recent violence in the West Bank and Gaza.

The Palestine Congress hopes that the subscription to *Al-Fajr*, an English weekly published on the West Bank, will better inform the president of the United States.

"We were concerned that the State Department and the White House communication staff had not been able to inform the president on the current situation in the occupied territories," said Samih Farsoun, chairman of the Palestine Congress. "We thought that a subscription to *Al-Fajr* would help out the White House."

Reagan's first issue, however, will be indefinitely delayed because the newspaper is presently closed down by the Israeli authorities for its nationalistic articles.

The Palestine Congress expressed surprise at Reagan's statement and noted that mass Palestinian demonstrations against Israeli occupation have been taking place on the West Bank and in Gaza daily since Nov. 1. Israeli authorities have arrested and jailed thousands of Palestinians.

BRIEFS

CAIRO, (R) — Egypt's ruling National Democratic Party (NDP) won two out of three by-elections held Tuesday, according to official figures Wednesday, in a vote widely regarded as a test of President Hosni Mubarak's leadership style. Both seats won by the NDP had been held by supporters of the main opposition Socialist Labor Party (SLP) which now has only 12 seats in the 392-seat parliament.

ADEN, (R) — A joint committee Wednesday completed work on a draft constitution for a proposed merger of South and North Yemen, the official Aden news agency reported. It said the draft consisted of 136 articles but did not publish any of them. The committee had been meeting since the two countries signed the merger agreement in April 1979.

PARIS, (R) — French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson will make an official visit to Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates from Jan. 9 to 11, a ministry spokesman said Thursday.

DAMASCUS, (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) said Wednesday its commandos had blown up a police vehicle in Jerusalem and planted a bomb in an Israeli intelligence service building in the city.

NEW DELHI, (AFP) The Pakistan Embassy here Thursday denied the reports Wednesday night that a member of its mission in the Indian capital had sought political asylum in the Afghan Embassy here.



ARMY DEFECTORS: Afghan army defectors in uniform exercise at a freedom fighters' base in Allah Jirga, eastern Afghanistan. Thousands of Afghan troops have joined the Muslim freedom fighters in the war against the Soviet-backed regime in Afghanistan and Soviet troops.

'Interference in our country'

Kabul hits Reagan statement

NEW DELHI, Dec. 31 (Agencies) — The Afghan government has said President Reagan's recent statement on Afghanistan was a direct interference in the country's internal affairs, Kabul radio reported. Last Sunday Reagan called for a withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan and promised his country's continued support to the cause of freedom for the Afghan people.

The Afghan state radio, monitored in New Delhi Wednesday, quoted an Afghan Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying President Reagan's statement was "nothing else but direct interference in the internal affairs of our country and against all canons of international behavior."

"Reagan and his companions can no longer impose their systems on us. No power on earth has any right to speak on behalf of the Afghan people ... who can speak for themselves and take decisions about their destiny," the spokesman said.

Meanwhile, Western diplomatic sources in Islamabad said that Soviet residents of the Afghan capital Kabul, who have been among targets in 27 attacks in the past fortnight, have begun carrying weapons and organizing armed escorts when they move about.

The Soviet soldiers and their families used to roam freely through the bazaars, but now feel threatened by the wave of urban resistance marking the Dec. 27 second anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Even in "Street of Chickens," adjoining the heavily guarded government buildings, Russian soldiers take up position on the pavements while their compatriots do their shopping in groups, diplomats reported.

Nurses working at a Soviet hospital, who used to take no particular care while walking in the city, now go to the shops in a minibus escorted by a jeep.

Diplomats said they saw two Soviet couples in the bazaar, but in both cases the men were carrying Kalashnikov rifles under their coats. But despite their widespread unpopularity, Soviet personnel get a warm welcome from storekeepers whose trade has suffered from the absence of Western visitors.

The freedom fighter leadership had called for strikes on Dec. 27, a shutdown of all stores, and shouts of "Allah is Great" from the rooftops. But according to diplomats, the snowbound city remained calm all day.

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India, Bangladesh open talks Jan.13

DACCA, Dec. 31 (AFP) — Bangladesh and India will open talks on "outstanding issues between the two countries" in New Delhi Jan. 13, a foreign office spokesman said here Thursday.

Foreign Secretary Humayun Rashid Chowdhury will leave for New Delhi Jan. 12 for the three-day talks with his Indian counterpart Eric Gonsalves. The talks will be preceded by a four-day meeting at expert level, also in the Indian capital.

A joint statement issued at the close of a visit to New Delhi in September by Bangladesh Foreign Minister Shamsul Huq identified outstanding issues as the disputed South Talpatty Island in the Bay of Bengal, (referred to by India as New Moore Island), maritime boundaries and land boundaries.

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OAU denies force encircled in Chad town

PARIS, Dec. 31 (AP) — Nigerian Gen. Geoffrey Ejigba, commander of the Organization of African Unity peacekeeping force in Chad, was quoted Thursday as denying Libyan reports an OAU detachment had been surrounded by rebel forces in the eastern town of Ati.

Ejigba was quoted by the French news agency in a dispatch from Ndjamena as saying he was in radio contact with the Ati troops and the reports were not true.

Tripoli radio said Wednesday troops of the rebel force led by former Defense Minister Hissene Habre, advancing over the past two months from bases on the Sudan border, had encircled Ati and ordered the OAU troops to lay down their arms.

Ejigba was quoted as saying the rebels did not ring the town, where 2,000 Nigerian and Zaïre troops of the OAU force are stationed. OAU officials at their headquarters in Addis Ababa said Wednesday night they had no confirmation of the Libyan claim. Ati is the major town between Ndjamena and the Sudan frontier, and about 400 kilometers east of the capital.

Sources in Yaounde in neighboring Cameroon said Thursday it was likely Habre's forces would try to go around the town en route for the capital without confronting the OAU forces. The OAU has insisted its troops remain neutral in the battle between the forces of President Goukouni Oueddei and those of Habre.

Habre's forces were ousted from the capital in December, 1980, after a nine-month battle with government forces, when Goukouni called in Libyan troops.

Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi pulled these forces out unexpectedly fast in October when Goukouni asked they leave before the end of the year.

With the government still trying to form a national army out of the armed forces of the 10 political factions opposed to Habre, the latter's well-supplied forces moved steadily inward from the Sudan border. They have captured all populated centers in the eastern area.

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BOMB VICTIM: The body of the Iraqi Ambassador to Lebanon Abdul Razzak Lafta is pulled from the rubble of the five-story Iraqi Embassy building in Beirut last week. The embassy was demolished by a bomb blast Dec. 15 which has claimed 41 lives. The bodies of all Iraqi diplomats, including that of the ambassador, were flown to Baghdad Wednesday, the pro-Iraqi Baath Party said in Beirut.

Unionists' trial in Turkey

Judge expels defense lawyer

ISTANBUL, Dec. 31 (Agencies) — A military judge ordered former cabinet minister Hasan F. Gunes, defending 52 leftist unionists facing the death penalty, out of the courtroom Wednesday triggering a mass walkout by other defense lawyers.

Gunes, interior minister in the government of now-imprisoned Social Democrat Bulent Ecevit, was evicted from the courtroom after he attempted to interrupt the reading of the 817-page indictment against the defendants.

The defendants, top leaders of the revolutionary Turkish trade unions' confederation (DISK), face the death penalty if convicted on charges of a conspiracy to set up a Communist regime in Turkey.

The trial, with strict security measures, opened last Thursday in an auditorium of a student housing complex outside Istanbul's ancient city walls.

Last week's two hearings were devoted mainly to settling arguments between more than 700 lawyers and the prosecutor over

defense rights. The dispute was settled when the defendants agreed to name 52 lawyers "one for each" and that if one lawyer failed to attend a hearing others will carry on defense for the whole defendants.

The controversy heightened tension in the courtroom and virtually all lawyers left the session after the judge ordered Orhan Apaydin, also the chief of the Istanbul Bar Association, out on grounds he had insulted the court.

During Wednesday's session, Gunes was also told to leave the courtroom after he shouted from his bench that he wanted to speak on defense rights.

Meanwhile, the military authorities in Kahramanmaraş, eastern Turkey, Wednesday announced the arrests of 109 alleged members and leaders of an underground extreme left movement. Among the arrested were Hamdullah Erbil, the founder of the group known as the "Turkish Popular Liberation Front and Party — Revolutionary War."



PROTEST: Abdullah Basturk (left), chairman of Turkey's DISK labor confederation and Fehmi Isiklar (right), DISK secretary-general, who face the death penalty along with 50 other unionists, seen protesting the military court's decision to limit the number of lawyers for the case on the opening of the trial last week. More than 70 lawyers quit the courtroom in protest against the decision.

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Read NEXT week in SAUDI BUSINESS

COVER

The hotel industry in Saudi Arabia is heading for trying times. With rooms aplenty, hoteliers also face rising costs. They discussed their problems at a meeting in Riyadh with Commerce Minister Solaiman Solaim. This week's cover by Alan Kenney profiles the industry's blues with reports from Javid Hassan in Riyadh and Maher Abbas in Jeddah.

Petroleum's major showpiece, the East-West crude pipeline is slated to be officially opened by King Khaled early next year. Alan Kenney visited Yanbu for a comprehensive story on the arrangements for the visit and talks to officials about the pipeline's contribution to national goals.

The KAU hosted a marine meeting to suggest ways of training scientists to cope with coastal development. Suresh Shah attended for his story on their deliberations.

SABIC and Exxon signed an agreement recently to build a plant in Jubail manufacturing a new plastic that is lighter and stronger. Freeman Gregory from Houston met the plant manager for details on the venture that has put the market in an uproar.

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Violence, politics mark the year that was

PARIS, Dec. 31 (AFP) — 1981 made violent history with the unsuccessful assassination bids against U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington and Pope John Paul II in Rome and the dramatic shooting outside Cairo of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat by religious fanatics.

1981 made political history when the United States swung firmly to the right with the Reagan administration; France and Greece swung as firmly to the left; Poland, after more than three decades of communism, fell under rigid military rule. On Dec. 13, which virtually cut it off from the rest of the world.

These main dates will go down in the history of 1981:

Jan. 1 — Greece became the 10th member of the European Economic Community.

Jan. 20 — The long-drawn out drama of 52 United States Embassy hostages held in Tehran ended with their release after 444 days of detention, only a few hours after President Jimmy Carter handed over as president to Ronald Reagan.

Jan. 25 — In Peking the trial of the "Gang of Four" ended and Jian Qing, widow of Mao Tse-tung, was sentenced to death, the sentence being suspended for two years.

Jan. 25 — 28 — At Taif, Saudi Arabia, the Islamic summit attended by 37 Muslim countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) declared a "Jihad, holy struggle, to liberate the holy city of Jerusalem and other occupied lands demanded the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Feb. 23 — The ever-present threat of a military coup against Spain's King Juan Carlos exploded into reality as 150 armed military police stormed the Cortes (parliament) and arrested many deputies. One general joined in the abortive coup by ordering tanks out and within 24 hours order had been restored. But as the year ended there was still simmering rightist discontent in military and police circles which accuse the king of being too liberal.

Feb. 25 — In Seoul, military leader Gen. Chun Doo-hwan who came to power in August, 1980 was elected president of South Korea.

March 15 — David Dacko was narrowly elected president of the Central African Republic by 50.23 percent of the votes, setting off riots in the capital, Bangui, which caused four dead and 100 injured. He was ousted by the army some months later.

March 16 — An abortive coup in Mauritania, leading the Nouakchott government to break off diplomatic relations with neighboring Morocco. The four coup leaders, all former army officers, were executed a few days later.

March 30 — Dramatic assassination bid in Washington against President Ronald Reagan by mentally unstable John Hinckley, who believed he would appear as a hero to teen-age film star Jody Foster, Reagan was shot in the lung; a bodyguard and policeman were wounded and his press secretary James Brady shot in the head and semi-paralyzed.

April 1 — In Bangkok, a short-lived coup d'état by Gen. Sant Chitapima flopped when Thai prime minister, Gen. Prem Tinsulanonda, rallied his troops and regained control without violence.

April 11-13 Racial riots in Brixton, a

London suburb, caused over 200 injured.

April 14 — Complete success of the American manned space shuttle *Columbia* which orbited the Earth 37 times before gliding back to Earth, watched by 800 million persons on television.

May 5 — In Belfast, the death in prison of convicted Irish Republican Bobby Sands on the 66th day of his hunger strike in protest against refusal of British authorities to give political status to jailed Irish Republicans. He was 27. Nine fellow Irish prisoners died on hunger strike in the following months, but failed to force the authorities to change their minds.

May 10 — Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand was elected president of France, breaking 23 years of Gaullist and Centrist rule. He dissolved the National Assembly and in the June 21 general elections the Socialist Party won an overall majority. The Communists took a bad drubbing, the worst since 1936, but four were named cabinet ministers.

May 13 — Pope John Paul II was shot and seriously wounded in an open car in St. Peter's Square by would-be Turkish assassin Mehmet Ali Agca who had escaped from an Ankara prison where he was serving a life term for murdering a Turkish newspaper editor. Agca was given a life sentence by a Rome court in July but there is still a mystery over his motive and whether he acted alone or was part of a wider conspiracy.

May 26 — In Rome, Premier Arnaldo Forlani resigned over the so-called "Masonic Lodge P2" scandal involving top

politicians and police and armed forces generals. P2 members were accused of organizing a secret power center, a virtual state within a state, involving corrupt business deals running into tens of millions of dollars in bribes.

May 30 — The assassination of President Zia-ur Rahman of Bangladesh during an abortive military coup. The coup leaders were shot within 24 hours by their own mutinous troops.

June 17 — The Israeli Air Force bombed Iraq's nuclear center at Tamuz, outside Baghdad and the French-made reactor "Osirak" was totally destroyed.

June 22 — President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr of Iran was ousted by religious leader Ayatollah Khomeini.

June 23 — A powerful explosion destroyed the Tehran headquarters of the ruling Islamic Party, killing party leader Ayatollah Beheshti as well as 10 cabinet ministers and 27 deputies.

June 29 — In Peking, Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng, the nominee of Mao Tse tung shortly before his death, was ousted in a power struggle and succeeded by Yao Bang.

June 30 — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin was returned to power.

July 29 — The marriage of Prince Charles, heir to the throne of Britain, and Lady Diana Spencer was watched by an estimated 700 million television viewers.

July 30 — An abortive coup in the West African Republic of Gambia was overcome with the help of Senegalese troops.

Aug. 5 — President Reagan fires 12,000 air traffic controllers who struck "illegally"

and hires new ones.

Aug. 7 — Announcement of Saudi Arabia Crown Prince Fahd's peace plan for the Middle East.

Aug. 8 — President Reagan decides that the United States will manufacture and stockpile the neutron bomb.

Aug. 23-24 — South Africa launches its biggest raid since 1975 against SWAPO (South West Africa People's Organization) forces in Angola.

Sept. 2-5 — More than 1,500 Egyptians, including members of the Muslim Brotherhood and the Copt minority, arrested in crackdown ordered by President Anwar Sadat.

Oct. 6 — President Sadat was assassinated along with eight other persons while watching a military parade in Cairo. The killing was blamed on fundamentalists.

Oct. 8 — Egyptian Fundamentalists launch abortive uprising in Asyut. Toll: 53 dead, 109 wounded.

Oct. 14 — Hosni Mubarak named Egyptian President.

Oct. 10 — Mass demonstrations in Bonn and other West European capitals for peace and disarmament. The swelling West European peace movement causes alarm in Washington and NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization).

Oct. 18 — Andreas Papandreu's Socialists win Greek elections.

Oct. 18 — Stanislaw Kania, outvoted in the Polish party Politburo, resigns as party secretary. He is replaced by Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Oct. 23-24 — North-South summit of

rich and poor nations in Cancun, Mexico.

Oct. 27 — Finland's veteran president, Urho Kekkonen, resigns for health reasons.

Nov. 18 — President Reagan puts forward his "zero option" — NATO will desist from deploying new nuclear weapons if Moscow dismantles its SS-20, SS-4, and SS-5 missile network.

Nov. 21-25 — Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev visits Bonn, talks to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Nov. 22 — Dissident Soviet physicist Andrei Sakharov, living in internal exile, goes on hunger strike to back demand by his daughter-in-law, Liza Alexeyeva, to be allowed to emigrate to the United States to join her husband. Permission is granted in December.

Nov. 30 — Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting Eurostrategic missiles open in Geneva.

Dec. 13 — Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski proclaims state of siege and martial law in Poland. The independent trade union federation Solidarity is suspended and trade unionists are thrown in jail. A press blackout is imposed, except for official news, but the authorities subsequently admit the deaths of workers in clashes with security forces and strikes in the key mining and steel industries. Solidarity chief Lech Walesa is put under house arrest. Official western reaction to the crackdown — which Moscow describes as a purely internal Polish affair — remains generally cautious.

Dec. 14 — Israel annexes Golan Heights, resulting in worldwide reprobation.

Dec. 27 — American songwriter Hoagy Carmichael, composer of "Stardust" and other classic popular songs, dies in California, aged 82.

Dec. 29 — President Reagan announces sanctions against the Soviet Union for the military crackdown in Poland.

Khieu Samphan urges tripartite coalition setup

BANGKOK, Dec. 31 (AFP) — Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan Thursday urged the formation of a tripartite coalition government as the only means to defeat the Vietnamese in Cambodia.

In a New Year's message to the Khmer nation, he said the coalition government should be set up in accord with the agreement reached in a September meeting in Singapore between the Khmer Rouge, the forces of former Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk and backers of former Premier Son Sann.

Khieu Samphan, who is both head of government and head of state for the Khmer Rouge, ignored a proposal by ASEAN nations for a "loose coalition" of the three anti-Vietnamese Cambodian factions. The Sihanouk and Son Sann factions have accepted the ASEAN proposal, adopted on Dec. 10 at a meeting of the Association of South East Asian Nations in Thailand.

It was the first time a Khmer Rouge leader had publicly dismissed the ASEAN proposal by stating that only the formation of "coalition government" was acceptable. The three

Cambodian resistance groups held inconclusive talks here last September and November on the formation of such a government.

The non-Communist resistance groups, particularly Son Sann's faction, are unwilling to join the "Democratic Kampuchea" (Khmer Rouge) government out of fear of ending up with a limited share of power and of being associated with a regime tarnished by untold massacres during its rule (1975-79).

The Khmer Rouge, still recognized by the United Nations three years after it was toppled by Vietnamese troops, meanwhile claims to be "the sole legitimate representative" of the Cambodian people.

In a Khmer Rouge radio broadcast monitored here, Khieu Samphan stressed that his forces "are the only forces fighting the Vietnamese enemy and shedding their blood in all provinces of Cambodia".

We hope that all the other Cambodian patriotic movements will adopt our viewpoint and that the tripartite coalition government will soon emerge in line with the Singapore joint communique," he said.

Kennedy tombstone stolen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 — The small marble tombstone marking the grave of Robert F. Kennedy was stolen this weekend from Arlington National Cemetery, U.S. Park Police reported.

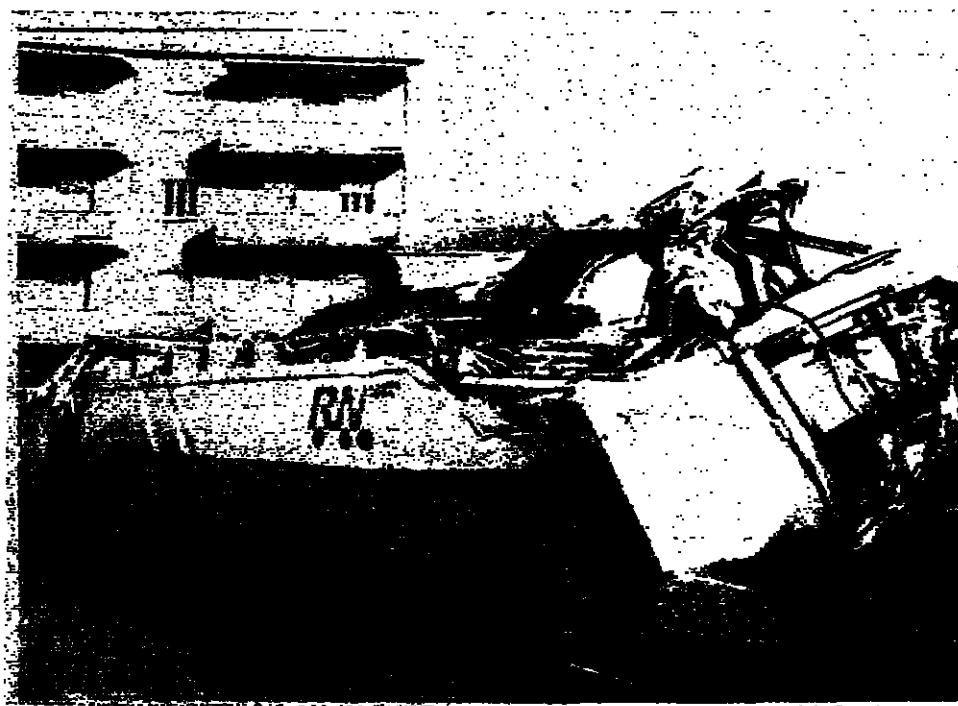
Thieves apparently scaled a stone wall and a six-foot fence surrounding the 600-acre cemetery, then dug out the one-by-two-foot Vermont marble marker.

"It was a terrible thing," said Raymond J. Costanzo, the park superintendent. "The Kennedys have had enough grief without

having some prankster add to it."

The theft occurred between 6 p.m. Saturday, when the iron cemetery gates were locked for the evening, and 8:30 a.m. Sunday, when Arlington custodians making customary morning clean-up rounds discovered that the cross and tombstone were missing, Costanzo said.

Costanzo, who lives on the cemetery grounds, has been superintendent for 10 years. He said Sunday marked the first theft of a grave marker that he could recall.



BUS WRECK: The wreckage of a bus hit Wednesday morning by a tree torn away by gale force winds when the bus was passing through a Portuguese village, 100 kms from Lisbon. Six persons died in the accident. Portugal has been hit by heavy rains and winds ending a two-year drought.

BRIEFS

MIAMI (R) — Zoo officials in Miami have asked police and pet dealers to look out for an African grey parrot that can imitate a cat. Also on the wanted list are an Amazon parrot that clucks like a chicken and barks like a dog, another grey parrot who whistles "Col. Bogey" and a rose-breasted cockatoo whose specialty is kissing babies. They are among six trained birds, valued at about \$60,000, stolen this week from their cages at Miami's New Metrozoo.

VICTORIA, Seychelles (R) — Tanzanian troops are helping to man airport and coastal defense positions following last month's mercenary-led coup attempt. Seychelles Minister for Information Maj. James Michel said Wednesday. Maj. Michel, who is also chief of staff of the Seychelles defense forces, told Reuters that Tanzanian soldiers, who

had been training the Seychelles Army since 1977, had "almost all gone home" before the mercenaries attacked the airport on the main island of Mahe on Nov. 25.

PARIS (R) — More than 100,000 illegal immigrants have so far taken advantage of the French government's amnesty measures passed last August by requesting legal status. A spokesman for the Solidarity (social affairs) Ministry said Wednesday. Around 20,000 of the applications have already been approved, he said, adding that it was impossible to give precise figures until the amnesty expires on Jan. 15.

NEW DELHI (AFP) — Over 52,000 persons lose their sight each year in India through protein malnutrition or diabetes, a symposium on preventing blindness has been told.

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SAUDI STAR	04-01-82	General	Europe

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VESSEL'S NAME	ARRIVED	SAILED	FROM/CARGO
PANCHABHA-06	24-12-81	24-12-81	Bombay/Containers
MALDIVE SEA	23-12-81	26-12-81	Bombay/General
MALDIVE TRADER	24-12-81	28-12-81	Bombay/General
OCEAN GLORY-6	25-12-81	27-12-81	Colombo/Tea/General
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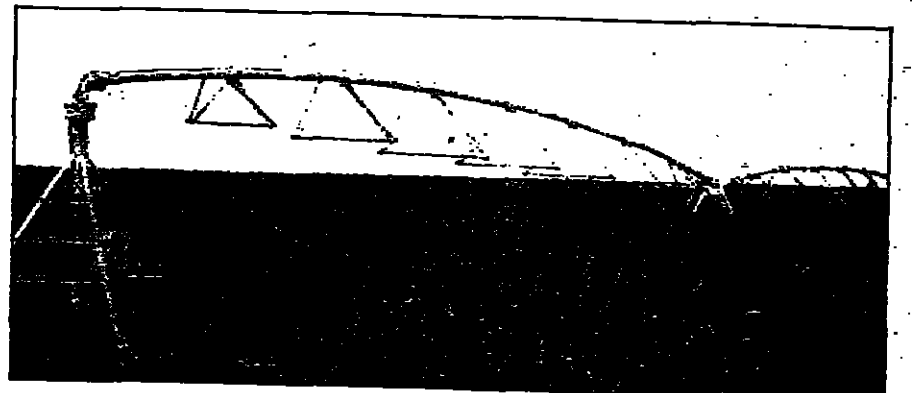
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PARIS, Dec. 31 (AFP) — Followers of both the Formula One and rallying branches of automobiles sport were kept waiting till the last race of the 1981 season to know the respective winners in the two specialties.

The Formula One, feuds off the track caused almost as much excitement as the Grand Prix events themselves. The pre-season showdown between the International Automobile Federation (FISA) and the Makers Association (FOCA) was followed by disputes about car construction and even a cold war between two drivers.

Former Brazilian tennis player Nelson Piquet, 29, won the Formula One Drivers' title when he drove his Brabham to fifth place in October's final Grand Prix on the twisting circuit constructed in a car park behind Caesar's Palace at Las Vegas.

The Las Vegas result gave him a one-point victory over the Williams' racing teams' nominal No. 2 driver, Carlos Reutemann, Argentina, who finished eighth in the Grand Prix. Also Alan Jones, Williams' No. 1, refused to back him up and this cost him the title.

The Australian, perhaps thinking of the Brazilian Grand Prix in March when Reutemann went for the win instead of yielding to him, drove to victory at Caesar's Palace, taking himself to third place in the final overall standings and ensuring that Frank Williams' outfit won the manufacturers' award.

When asked how he felt about finishing one lap ahead of Reutemann, Jones replied: "Wonderful." Both men announced their retirement from the sport at the end of the season and returned, psychologically hurt, to their native lands. Reutemann, however, later renounced his decision and decided he would try again for the world title in 1982. Once again the South American will drive for the Williams team.

The thrills and spills of motor racing

Spotlight will be on Prost, Lauda in the coming season



Niki Lauda ... back to the track

Piquet himself was at the focus of a dispute earlier in the season, when rivals alleged that the Brabham's suspension, which lowered to hug the ground after the start of a race, sneakily dodged the ground-clearance rules.

Piquet, who is the first South American to win the World Championship since the 1972 and 1974 successes of compatriot Emerson Fittipaldi, started the year well, winning two of the first four grand prix. Mechanical trouble forced him out of the next three, but a win at Hockenheim, followed by a spate of seconds and thirds, brought him close to overall standings-leader Reutemann.

The re-election in October of French firebrand Jean-Marie Balestre, as president of FISA could signal the end of the long-standing FISA-FOCA feud. The battle came to a head during the last closing season, when Balestre and FOCA president Bernard Ecclestone launched a campaign

against each other which threatened to wreck the sport.

The Englishman's big business ideas were incompatible with Balestre's traditionalist approach and the men even announced separate 1981 racing calendars before a truce was established with the signing of the supposedly-conclusive agreement. At the October election Balestre confirmed his strength by heading off a challenge for his position from Britain's Basil Tye.

Tye was officially warned for attacks on

FISA and refusal to accept its discipline and as for his actions in support of the Lotus car, the source of yet another dispute in the sport during the year.

The double-championship was banned in April after a six-nation panel ruled that the external body broke the rules by moving into a lower position to high speed. If the 1981 season was more successful than expected in the wake of all the wrangling, 1982 promises to be more enthralling still.

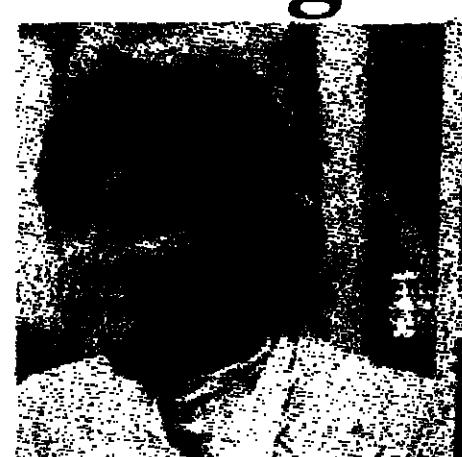
Turbo-charged cars won five Grand Prix



Alan Jones ... calls it a day



Carlos Reutemann ... falls by inches



Nelson Piquet ... the new champ

this year and could sweep the board in times to come. Renault's turbo brought the team to rare prominence in the latter part of the season and many see a future world championship in their talented young driver Alain Prost. Competition could be extremely fierce when other teams finalize preparation of turbo cars to counter the Renault and Ferrari speedsters.

Another feature of next season's Formula One scene will be the return of Australia's two-times world champion Niki Lauda. Lauda, who will be 32 in February, was terribly scarred in a crash at Nuerburgring in 1976 and retired three years later. He has joined Northern Ireland's John Watson in the Marlboro McLaren stable.

However, Formula One still has at least one cloud on the horizon — uncertainty over the March Argentinean Grand Prix — because of the country's economic and social situation.

Disappointment for Lotus boss Colin

champion and his outfit's problems in Formula One this year was offset in the rallying sector by the sports car company's role in the Talbot-Lotus victory in the Manufacturers' Championship. That title, like the Rally Drivers' Championship, was not settled until the final Rally — the challenging British RAC event, for which an estimated 300,000 people turned out to see the start at Chester.

The 1,800-mile journey, taking in some of the wildest country in the north of England, south of Scotland and Wales, was a triumph for two flying Finns — Hanna Mikkola and Ari Vatanen. Mikkola, undeterred by a first-day accident in his four-wheel drive Audi Quattro, completed 15-trick of wins in the event by producing the fastest times in no less than 25 of the 65 special stages. Vatanen took his Ford Escort to second place — enough to wrest the annual Drivers' title from his major rival Frenchman Guy Freguelin, leader of the standings before the RAC event.

Despite the dominance of the Talbot Mark, the Audi Quattros were the motorizing revelation of the Rallying season. As well as supplying Mikkola, Audi provided the car in which Michele Mouton of France became the first woman to win a World Championship Rally.

Turbos made their presence felt in Rallying as they did in Formula One. Frenchman Jean Ragnotti, a former lorry driver and stuntman, drove his works GMV 5 turbo to victory in the Monte Carlo Rally in January and proved its worth again by taking it to fifth place in the RAC Championship conclusion.

A new event on the motor sport calendar in 1982 will be the first World Endurance Championship, which could well offer the chance of an extra title to Jackie Ickx of Belgium, winner for the fifth time this year of the Le Mans 24-hour race.

Bird helps Celtics fly past Jazz

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP) — When Adrian Dantley picked up Larry Bird, Boston coach Bill Fitch picked up an edge. "They put Dantley on Bird at the first and once we saw him on Bird, we ran a lot of low-post stuff," said Fitch. "Dantley's not a tall player and that gave us an advantage."

The result was that Bird got Dantley in foul trouble early, and that helped turn Wednesday night's National Basketball Association game around as the Boston Celtics defeated the Utah Jazz 121-110.

"They took 'A.D.' out with fouls, really, with Bird on him," said Utah coach Frank Layden. "He picked up three quick fouls. The Celtics have credibility and we don't and that's why they can handle us."

Saddled with fouls, Utah's high-powered scorer missed most of the second quarter and only contributed four points before the half as the Celtics ran up a 66-51 lead at intermission. The Celtics scored 14 straight points at one stage. "I don't know if it was the unit we had in or the fresh players," said Fitch. "We just ran the ball well at the time and got the shots."

In other NBA action, it was Philadelphia 102, Seattle 99; Phoenix 113, Portland 112; New Jersey 130, Detroit 119; San Diego 94, Atlanta 91; Milwaukee 107, Washington 103; New York 110, Cleveland 108 in overtime; Kansas City 120, Denver 116, and San Antonio 109, Houston 104.

The Celtics outscored the Jazz 35-24 in the second quarter to take their 15-point lead at halftime. Although Dantley wound up with 23 points, the Jazz could get no closer than 11 in the second half. Nate Archibald finished with 22 for the Celtics.

"We played a very good team, a team that played very well," said Layden. "The Celtics run well, post up well. It's a credit to their great coach."

76ers 102, SuperSonics 99: Andrew Toney's 18-foot jumper with 20 seconds left broke a 99-99 tie and helped Philadelphia beat Seattle. The victory kept Philadelphia a half-game in front of Boston in the Eastern Division race and snapped Seattle's nine-game home winning streak. Philadelphia has won four straight against Seattle. Toney scored 28 points for Philadelphia, while Seattle's Williams led all scorers with 31 points.

SUNS 113, TRAIL BLAZERS 112: Len "Truck" Robinson scored a game-high 30 points to lead Phoenix over Portland. The Trail Blazers had a chance to either tie or win the game with three seconds left but forward Calvin Natt missed two free throws.

Center Mychal Thompson, who had 11 clutch fourth-quarter points, said the Trail Blazers' final play "was supposed to go to me." "If it broke down, which it did, we were supposed to free-throw and go from there," added Thompson. "(Alvan) Adams overplayed on defense and did a great job."

NETS 130, PISTONS 119: Ray Williams scored 25 points and James Bailey added 22 to lead New Jersey over Detroit. The lead changed 14 times in the first half, and the score was tied six times before the Nets took charge late in the second quarter. In the final 3:49, they outscored the Pistons 18-6, with Otis Birdsong scoring eight of his 20 points. Edgar Jones led the Pistons with 21.

CLIPPERS 94, HAWKS 91: Michael Brooks scored 21 points as San Diego broke a nine-game losing streak by beating Atlanta. Brooks' field goal with 3:12 left put the Clippers ahead for good at 86-85, and he added a critical free throw at the one-minute mark.

Joe Bryant added 18 points for the Clippers as they won only their second road game of the year. Atlanta was led by Eddie Johnson's 30 points.

BUCKS 107, BULLETS 103: Brian Winters came off the bench to score 15 of his 29 points in the final quarter to help Milwaukee beat Washington. Winters scored 16 straight points late in the third quarter and early in the fourth. After a shot by Scott May and a layup by the Bulls' Spencer Haywood, a Winters jump shot on a fastbreak gave the Bucks the lead for good at 100-98 with 3:02 left.

Sidney Moncrief had 21 points for Milwaukee and Bob Lanier 15. Johnson led Washington with 21 and Haywood had 20.

Walsh's late goal gives Aussies victory

By G.K. Menon
Special Correspondent

Australia...3 (half-time 2-1) Russia...2

BOMBAY, Dec. 31 — The babes of hockey, Soviet Union, caused raised eyebrows and all but held Australia before going down gallantly 2-3 in Pool 'B' of the World Cup Hockey Tournament here Thursday.

Till five minutes before the final whistle they were on level terms despite being two goals in arrears but Australian substitute inside-right Browning sent a cross and Walsh went full length on the ground to get his stick to the ball and deflect it home for the victory goal.

The first phase of the group ended this evening and Thursday's tie was the hardest fought encounter. Not many had expected the Russians to give this performance, particularly against a side which was placed third in the last championships. In fact the Aussies looked like coasting to a comfortable victory when they led by two goals to nil by the 18th minute.

The Russians are, however, a fighting lot and they seemed to have trained considerably, judging by the fact that they kept up the speed and tempo till the final whistle, seconds before which they were given their fifth penalty-corner award which could not be taken. Had this been taken they probably would have shared points for the burly defender Pampey had reduced the margin

four minutes before the interval when his lightning shot found the roof of the net.

The Soviet custodian Pleshakov did a fine job and he could take credit for restricting Australia's scoring, bringing off three spectacular saves. Australia may have been more pleasing in their moves but the Russians were not far behind exploiting the flanks and the trio of Zagoronev, Mishuron and Nichepurenko gave ample trouble to the defense.

Haselworth and Walsh did most of the Aussie probing and the pair figured prominently in the scorers list. Haselworth got the first goal with a neat goal hoodwinking the defense and moving from the left and scoring from a narrow angle in the 14th minute. Within another four minutes came the second

goal. Haselworth sent a shallow cross to Walsh who beat the custodian with a neat placement. Then came the Russian goal off the penalty-corner drive of Lampeev.

After the change of ends the Soviet side were seen in better light. They had as much of the exchanges though there were moments of Aussie superiority. Off a counter-attack a freehit resulted and Zagoronev found Nichepurenko in a neat vacant spot to get the equalizer in the 11th minute. The Russians came close to taking the lead and so did the Aussies before the victory goal but the custodians were equal to the task.

FRIDAY'S FIXTURES: Pakistan vs. Spain; New Zealand vs. West Germany in Pool 'A' and India vs. The Netherlands; Malaysia vs. Australia in Pool 'B'.

With hard-earned win

Edmondson shatters McNamara's dreams

MELBOURNE, Dec. 31 (AP) — Mark Edmondson swept into the semifinals of the Australian Tennis Open at Kooyong with a straight sets win over home-town hope Peter McNamara here Thursday.

Edmondson, playing his best tennis since he won the title five years ago, beat the Victorian in straight sets, winning 7-5, 7-6, 6-3. He now faces young South African star, Johan Kriek who had an easy win over American Tim Mayotte. Kriek won 7-6, 6-3, 7-5.

Edmondson said he was now a better player than he was in 1976. In that year he stunned the tennis world, defeating John Newcombe in the Australian Open final and becoming the first unseeded player to win the title.

"I had nothing to lose then. I went out not to be made a fool of by these great players (Ken Rosewall and Newcombe. All I tried to do was hold serve and not be embarrassed,"

Edmondson said after Thursday's match.

The powerful Edmondson said, if he served as well as he did Wednesday, he would feel confident of regaining the title. Following an injury earlier in the year, Edmondson changed his service action slightly to avoid putting pressure on his knee, but felt his serve now was better.

Edmondson has a 2-3 losing record against McNamara, but the Victorian has won only on slower clay surfaces. "Peter's serve is either a near ace or it's a second serve and you have a chance to go for it," Edmondson said. "I felt he didn't want me to have that chance on his second serve. I got enough over to get him a little depressed."

McNamara said Edmondson was one of the world's best grass court players, and there was not much he could do if his opponent served well. "I don't think I played too badly. It was just a one horse race," he said.

"I was just beaten by a better player on the

day. Against him you have to return really well plus his second serve is about as fast as my first."

After this tournament McNamara leaves for London to contest the world doubles title, and will then be on the WCT trail. For the South African star Kriek, Thursday's match was a confidence booster.

The fourth-seeded Kriek said: "This match has given me a lot of confidence. I haven't been playing very well but Wednesday I wanted to serve and volley every point."

Kriek took a big slice of the year off, partly through illness and partly to get his domestic affairs in order and was surprised he had reached this stage in the tournament.

In the men's doubles, Hank Pfister and John Sadri (U.S.) beat Peter McNamara and Paul McNamee 6-7, 6-2, 7-6 and in the other match, Kevin Curren (South Africa) and Steve Denton (U.S.) beat David Carter and Paw Kronk 4-0 on forfeit.



Mark Edmondson ... makes last four

Ulf Andersson fails to impress

HASTINGS, Dec. 31 (AP) — Soviet grand master Viktor Kupreichik had an easy time defeating Hungarian grand master Laszlo Szabo Wednesday in the third round of the Hastings International Chess Congress.

A keen game was expected but Szabo blundered badly on the 13th move leaving his queens knight with no escape route and his game was in ruins by the 17th move when he resigned.

Keeping level with him at the top of the placings is Paul Littlewood, the British international master. Playing while he scored another victory over the New Zealand international master Murray Chandler in 37 moves.

In sharp contrast Swedish grand master Ulf Andersson failed to get a decisive result for the second successive night. Dutch grand master Hans Ree countered every move and deservingly drew in 30 moves. This leaves reigning Hastings champion Andersson, a point off the leaders.

The all-American clash between Larry Christiansen, white, of Modesto, California, and Anatoly Lein of Jersey City, New Jersey, was a dull disappointing game ending in a draw after 17 moves.

The British hope, 16-year-old Nigel Short, played badly against his fellow international master Shaun Taulbut who cruised to his first win in 36 moves. Manuel Rivas of Sevilla, Spain played soundly to outwit Jonathan Mestel of Britain in 47 moves.

The game between Soviet grand master Vassily Smyslov and British grand master Jonathan Speelman was adjourned after five hours with Smyslov in a strong position.

W. German triumphs

FUNCHAL, Madeira, Dec. 31 (AFP) — Michael Spittel of West Germany won the 23rd Saint-Sylvestre Road race here early this morning in a time of 17 mins. 37 secs. There were 115 starters.

Leading placings: Michael Spittel (W. Germany) 17:37; Jonny Korperlainen (Finland) 17:45; Louis Hortia (Portugal) 18:00; Colin Reitz (Britain) 18:02.

All set for Tottenham-Arsenal showdown

LONDON, Dec. 31, (AP) — Third round of the F.A. Cup traditionally provides the most romantic and exciting Saturday of the English soccer calendar.

It gives non-league clubs and teams from the Third and Fourth Divisions a chance to cause an upset against the mighty and famous and also presents financially struggling clubs with the opportunity to make money. This year is slightly different.

Three weeks of wintry weather has left the program incomplete. Many clubs have yet to complete their second round fixtures in the world's most famous knockout competition. Also there is one fixture that stands above all the others in stature. A game that has kept part-timers like Enfield and Barnet both of whom face big guns in classic cup confrontations off the back pages of the national newspapers.

Tottenham vs. Arsenal is the fixture. The meeting of the cup holders and the team that won the cup in 1979 and was beaten in the final in both 1978 and 1980. The two north London clubs their grounds are only five miles apart are the bitterest of rivals and clashes between the two are usually thrilling.

Cup holders Tottenham are the most flamboyant team in England. Keith Burkinshaw's side attacks at every opportunity. Arsenal are among the most defensive-minded teams, but counter-attack with frequently devastating effect. One man who relishes Saturday's sell-out contest is Arsenal's Pat Jennings, who was released by Tottenham five years ago, but still is regarded as one of Britain's top goalkeepers.

Jennings spent 14 years with Tottenham before being sold for a giveaway 40,000 pounds and is looking forward to the chance of defeating his former team but wishes the clash could have come later in the competition.

"In Arsenal we have been saying we could have picked an easier draw, and I'm not sure that they are happy over there, either," he said. "I must admit it is a game we would all have preferred not to play." Jennings admits that being rejected by Tottenham still rankles. "I was sore," he recalls. "I didn't want to go. In fact I could easily have stayed."

He returns on Saturday sure of a good

reception from the Spurs fans who once idolized him and equally certain of a tough time from the Tottenham forward line.

Tottenham manager Burkinshaw will make a late choice between Paul Miller and Welsh international Paul Price at center half, while Arsenal manager Terry Neill has slight doubts about Graham Rix and John Devine,

Soccer results		
English Cup		
Dagenham	1	Millwall 2
Colchester	1	Brentford 0
Oxford	4	Aldershot 2
Division Two		
Charlton	0	Norwich 0
Division Three		
Swindon	1	Fulham 4

both of whom have knee injuries but are expected to be fit.

The Arsenal-Tottenham game is one of six all-First Division games. The others are Swansea vs. Liverpool, Notts County vs. Aston Villa, Birmingham vs. Ipswich, West Ham vs. Everton and Wolverhampton Wanderers vs. Leeds United.

The Swansea-Liverpool match pits ex-

USOC honors Hamilton, Ochowicz

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 31 (AP) — World champions Scott Hamilton and Sheila Young Ochowicz have been named the 1981 U.S. Amateur Athletes of the year by the U.S. Olympic Committee in its official publication, the *Olympian*.

Sixty-one other athletes were selected by the national governing bodies as tops in the respective sports for the 1981 competitive season, the USOC, announced Wednesday. Hamilton, 22, of Denver, won the 1981 World Men's Figure Skating title at Hartford, Conn., becoming only the sixth American to win a world championship in skating since 1896. Hamilton, who overcame a serious childhood illness, also was the national champion in 1981, and won the gold medal at

the National Sports Festival in July.

Ochowicz, an Olympic gold medalist in speed skating in 1976 who retired from competition until last year, returned to action in impressive fashion. She competed in both speed skating and cycling, but her big moment came in the World Cycling Championships in Brno, Czechoslovakia, where she captured the sprint championship — her second world cycling title — at age 30. She plans to continue her comeback in both sports.

Olympic gold medalist Sebastian Coe of Great Britain was selected as the Olympian's international athlete of the year for his performances during 1981, which included several world records in the distance running events.

Ballesteros takes lead at Sun City

SUN CITY, Bophuthatswana, Dec. 31 (AP) — Seve Ballesteros of Spain, the last man in the field, dropped a ten-foot (3-meter) birdie putt on the 18th hole Thursday to break a four-way tie and establish sole control of the first-round lead in the richest tournament in the history of golf.

The young Spaniard finished with a three-under-par 69 in sweltering heat in the opening round of the Sun City one-million-dollar golf challenge, the game's first seven-figure event, which offers \$500 thousand to the winner.

With 54 holes to go, Ballesteros holds a one-stroke lead over host Gary Player of South Africa, and Americans Lee Trevino and Jack Nicklaus, tied with 70s.

American Johnny Miller Matched par 72 over the 7,693-yard Gary Player Country Club course at this spectacular resort 100 miles (160 km) northwest of Johannesburg. "I guess I've found my choking point," Miller said in reference to the enormous prize money being offered here. "I missed five putts inside of six feet. I'm just glad I didn't embarrass myself."

Ballesteros, one of the world's longest hitters, birdied three of the par-five holes before his dramatic closing birdie gave him the lead. Nicklaus, who held the lead until he bogied the 18th, spiced his effort with an eagle three on the 10th hole.

English pacemen should make hay at Eden Gardens

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31 (AFP) — England's chances of leveling the Test series against India will never be better than in the fourth Test which starts before an expected 80,000 crowd at the Eden Gardens here Friday.

The Eden wicket has always proved to be a happy hunting ground for touring sides and of the five Test matches played here three have ended in a result. The seamen will find the heavy atmosphere to their advantage and the Indian batsmen could have problems against England's battery of quick bowlers.

The English batsmen, after getting good batting practice in the last two drawn Tests at Bangalore and New Delhi, are expected to try to force the pace in this Test. In the last two Tests they took two full days to score 400 runs and then put India in to bat with the aim of dismissing the home team twice within three days.

But India, already one-up in the six-match series, are a well-balanced side and never looked like getting out twice.

The Eden Gardens wicket has always played a pivotal role in the outcome of the match and Indian skipper Sunil Gavaskar seemed to be unhappy when he had a look at the grassy wicket after his arrival two days ago. But the groundsman has yet to make up his mind whether to remove all the grass or not. The rival skippers will only then name their final line-up.

Keith Fletcher, the visiting skipper, will have a look at the wicket on the morning of the opening day to decide whether to add one spinner in place of a seamer. For the moment, he has announced a 13-member squad including John Emburey and Graham Dilley beside the eleven who played at Delhi.

The Indian team will be chosen from the 12 already named, including off-spinner Shival Yadav replacing Kirti Azad who played in the last three Tests.

The choice will be between Yadav and the middle-order bat Yashpal Sharma who played a good game in the last Test at the Eden Gardens against Pakistan in 1978.

Meanwhile, veteran Pakistan spinner, Iqbal Qasim, who joined batsman Majid Khan on the injured list in Adelaide last week, will play in the four day match against Tasmania starting in Launceston on Friday. Qasim bruised his hip and thigh when he fell off the boot of a car before the game with South Australia. But the left-arm, Pakistan's top spinner of recent seasons, has recovered and will take his place in the side.

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U.S. WOUNDS

Festering wounds which had already existed between the United States and Israel were reopened and some new ones created when Israel announced its intentions to annex the Golan Heights.

Although past administrations on both sides have attempted to cover these wounds, this latest aggression by Israel raises anew the recurring questions asked about why the United States has, since 1977, supported Israel at all and why United States taxpayers have been indebted to support Israel both with money and military aid.

President Reagan's action of suspending strategic agreements between the United States and Israel was the first positive act by any U.S. administration in many years which might lead to the salvation of U.S. citizens from the immense financial burden imposed by support for Israel. Now it remains to be seen whether or not Reagan can stick to his guns and perhaps even take the next logical step of cutting foreign aid to Israel as well or at least examining the need for such deficit spending with no visible gain to the American taxpayer.

The Arab world has never agreed to the provisions of the Camp David accords, the Israeli attempt to annex the Golan Heights proves unequivocally that the government of Menachem Begin had been hiding under the cover of these accords, using them only as long as their provisions were beneficial to Israel and ignoring them when they were not. The annexation of the Golan Heights signifies the official death, as far as Israel is concerned, of both the Camp David accords and of the United Nations Resolution 242.

The Golan Heights Law, passed by the Knesset in mid-December, in effect, extends to that area the law, jurisdiction and administration of Israel in the same way that Israel took over and annexed occupied Jerusalem in 1967.

At the same time, the annexation of the Golan Heights proves without a doubt, even to the previously skeptical U.S. officials, that Israel now has no intention and has never had any intention to negotiate with anyone when it comes to returning territory. It makes no difference to Begin whether their action disregards any resolutions made by the United Nations or any other national or international body.

This became very obvious when Syria refused to negotiate with Israel on sovereignty over the Golan Heights. As usual, Israel immediately took matters into its own hands and proceeded with tactics aimed at annexing that territory.

Israel and Begin have only one goal in mind, to use any and all existing agreements and regulations to their benefit and as soon as that utility fails the alternative is to use force to grab more territory without paying any attention to the rights of others.

Saudi Arabian press review

King Khaled's patronage of King Saud University silver jubilee celebrations, the challenges faced by the Arab nation and the latest Israeli warplanes' violation of Iraqi airspace Wednesday night figured for editorial comments in Thursday's newspapers.

Al-Bilad commended the personal attention and care given by King Khaled to education in the Kingdom and his patronage of King Saud University reflected "the Kingdom leadership's devoted loyalty and love for the people of Saudi Arabia and their total commitment to provide all available resources and facilities for the spread of education all over the country."

Dealing with the role of modern universities, *Al-Jazirah* said the universities "should be close to the community, tackle its problems and work toward finding the proper solutions for them."

commented on the necessity of forging Arab solidarity in the face of growing Israeli challenges to the Arab nation and the international community. The paper said differences among the Arab states are serving only the enemies of the nation. The paper

called for the resumption of the postponed Arab summit "so as to formulate a joint Arab action to counter all the prevailing challenges to the Arab nation."

Commenting on the same subject *Al-Riyadh* called for ironing out differences and removing the seeds of split among the Arab states.

Condemning the violation of Iraqi airspace by the Israeli enemy planes Wednesday night, the paper said it provided a fresh warning to a new Israeli design, similar to its wanton attack on the Iraqi nuclear facility outside Baghdad.

The paper called for forging Arab solidarity and unity as the sole weapon to put a permanent end to Israeli aggression on Arab lands.

Al-Nadwa described the Israeli violation of Iraq's airspace "as an act that may lead to an even more dangerous assault in the future by Israel on Arab lands if the Arabs fail to unify their ranks and solidify their unity."

The paper said the latest Israeli violation also suggested an open U.S. collaboration with the Zionist enemy against the Arab nation. (SPA)

Bandaranaike fights for survival

By Lucien Rajakurana

COLOMBO —

Sri Lanka's President Junius Jayawardene has split the opposition Freedom Party by handing over its headquarters to a dissident faction opposed to the party leader, former Premier Mrs. Sirima Bandaranaike. The Freedom Party, formed in 1951 by her husband Solomon, who was assassinated, is the country's largest opposition group and the main threat to the ruling United National Party, which faces an election in 1983.

With its middle-of-the-road policies, the Freedom Party has been elected to government three times since independence in 1948. At the last general election it won 40 percent of the national vote.

Last year President Jayawardene's government deprived Mrs. Bandaranaike of civic rights, expelled her from parliament and passed laws preventing her participation in any election campaign for seven years. The government move followed a report by a special presidential commission finding her guilty of "abuse of power" when she headed a left-wing coalition from 1971 to 1977.

He thus removed her as a challenge in the presidential poll due in 1984, but strengthened her position as opposition leader. Her "martyrdom" drew large crowds to public rallies as the government grew increasingly unpopular because of inflation and widespread corruption.

However, disenfranchisement of Mrs. Bandaranaike led to inner conflict in the Freedom Party, mainly over the legality of having her as party leader at the next general election and at local government polls. A rival faction led by deputy leader Mairipala Senanayake began to challenge Mrs. Bandaranaike, especially over her control of key party posts.

Senanayake drew support from many Freedom Party leaders, including Anura Bandaranaike, Mrs. Bandaranaike's son. As the feud worsened, Mrs. Bandaranaike appointed her own electoral organizers, summoned a party session and suspended the rival faction.

The rift resulted in clashes over ownership of the party headquarters, and three months ago the government took over the premises under emergency powers.

Two clear factions emerged, each claiming to be the Freedom Party: the SLFP(S) led by Mrs. Bandaranaike and SLFP(M) led by Senanayake. Two weeks ago, as peace talks began, the government made the calculated move of recognizing the smaller Senanayake faction as the official Freedom Party and handed over the headquarters to its officials. When Mrs. Bandaranaike sought a court injunction to stop the move, police ignored a magisterial order to seal the building and restore the status quo.

Mrs. Bandaranaike, with no civic rights and no party headquarters, now faces the possibility of losing the party symbol, a hand, which has significance in popular Buddhist belief.

Increasingly she casts herself in the role of Indira Gandhi. At a meeting soon after the headquarters went to her rivals, she said her faction could win the next election without symbol or office, explaining how Mrs. Gandhi had won in India without the Congress cow and calf symbol or Congress party color.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: France's middle-classes have always protected their position with great self-confidence and vigor. Now, says the writer, they fear they are going the way of their British and Italian counterparts.)

By Robin Smyth

PARIS —

Jacques told me over lunch about his nightmare. He had fallen overboard into a rough sea. There was no ship in sight, but white patches moving toward him on the crest of the waves turned into lifebelts in groups of four or five. They looked solid enough, but when he clutched at them they melted in his hands.

At any other time in the past three decades men like Jacques could have expected a happy awakening from dreams like that. He is a 48-year-old road engineer who set out on his career with one of the best foundations for a secure livelihood — a degree from the oldest of the *grandes écoles*, the Ponts et Chaussées, which has been turning out a select group of highly qualified engineers (there were only 25 graduates in Jacques' year) since 1747.

But Jacques woke in his four-roomed flat on the heights of St Cloud outside Paris, with his school-mistress wife and their son and daughter of university and lycée age, to the knowledge that it was a year since his company folded and he was still out of work. On his desk lay the copies of *Le Figaro* and *Le Monde* open at the appointments column.

Rescue came to Jacques a few weeks ago. Not quite the job he had been looking for. What with the missed year and the lack of choice he had to take a considerable drop in salary — to \$32,000, while his level is more like \$40,000 (and some of his peers are in the region of \$60,000.) But he was glad to have escaped after a comparatively short brush with a disaster which haunts what not so long ago was Europe's best protected and most self-assured middle-class.

The footsoldiers in the middle-class struggle to uphold a standard of living threatened by socialism and blind economic forces are the *cadres*. This is a term which enfolds everyone like Jacques in the private sector between the employer and the shop stewards. A *cadre* works with his head rather than his hands, shoulders responsibility and gives as well as takes orders.

Top-ranking *cadres* have salaries three times as high as the lower white-collar workers. They share an awareness that they are officers and NCOs in the battle to raise levels of quality and performance. And since the war, the *cadres* have even had their own union, the CGC, to which about 35 percent belong, which is high by French standards. They also have their employment agency, APEC, which helps them to find new jobs and while they are out of work raises their middle-class morale with courses to refresh and extend their qualifications.

There is, of course, more to the French middle-class than the *cadres*. There are the liberal professions — doctors, lawyers, chemists — and there are employers, shopkeepers and farmers. Above all, there are the *fonctionnaires* — civil servants who are the antithesis of the *cadres*. To have the state as one's employer in France is to be relieved of the fear of unemployment. All except the upper ranks of the *fonctionnaires* have renounced ambition and hope of large remuneration for stability and decorum.

It is left to the *cadres* to wage the endless bourgeois struggle to prevent the middle being

crushed out of existence between the workers and what Kipling would have called the powers.

Raymond Barre, the former prime minister, used to say with a trace of sharpness that only in France is this large category of employees aware of having a common purpose. There are about four million *cadres*, and the weekly magazines angle for their custom with covers on which neatly dressed youngmen, their faces set in expressions of frustrated competence, climb ladders, battle against storms or hold their heads above rising flood waters.

A few years ago, when the flood seemed hardly more than a puddle, a left-wing editor remarked to me: "The great step toward equality made in Britain is to have cut the *cadres* down to size."

The *cadres* naturally see it rather differently. For them, Britain's decline is the great contemporary cautionary tale about what happens to a middle-class which fails to stand up for itself, and the fate that overtakes a country that allows its middle-class to go under.

In the comparative salary charts which French papers publish from time to time to show the *cadres* how they are doing, the British and the Italians are at the bottom of the list, trailing far behind the French at all levels. But over the past six years, before socialism was considered a serious possibility, the *cadres* have realized that while the purchasing power of the workers was advancing at 2.5 percent ahead of the cost of living, they were only just keeping abreast of it.

Unemployment, spreading rapidly among the workers, began to strike at the *cadres*, especially those over 50. Jobs advertised for *fonctionnaires* were swamped with hundreds of applicants. The bitterness between the private sector and the Giscard regime reached a point where the CGC threatened to put up its own presidential candidate.

President Mitterrand won in May not because the Left supported him — that had been so when he narrowly lost to Giscard in 1974 — but because a disillusioned section of the middle-classes moved over into the Socialist camp. However, with Mitterrand installed *le malaise des cadres* — the middle-class executives — became intense. Socialist patronage is concentrated on the lower earners, which compresses an already shrinking wage hierarchy.

Socialist plans for industrial democracy, starting with the newly nationalized industries and banks, threaten to deprive the *cadres* of their role as planners and middlemen in the chain of command. The contradictions and uncertainties of present economic policy arouse fears of declining economic potential and collapsing companies, with employers defiantly waging a "cold civil war" against the government and refusing to create jobs until long-term prospects show that they are justified.

In an office on the Paris boulevards, Paul Marchelli, a 48-year-old metallurgist who has lately moved into effective control of the CGC, the *cadres* union, is preparing a sharper offensive to save his members from the fate which he feels has overtaken their counterparts in Britain and Sweden. "We are on the brink of letting go — of losing our incentive," he says. "What must never be forgotten is that when our industries performed brilliantly in the glorious years of growth in the sixties, it was thanks to the dynamism and energy of the *cadres*."

"Now the economic situation is bad everywhere. The *cadres* are apprehensive. They are being hit by unemployment. And in their work they feel increas-

ingly singled out and challenged by the workers' unions who see them as representatives of the management. They are in an extremely uncomfortable position and are beginning to wonder in what sauce their goose is going to be cooked.

"With a Socialist government in power an anarchic situation could build up in our factories which would lead to the destruction of the existing hierarchies — and perhaps even of the firms themselves."

One of the aspects of French life which foreigners find most puzzling is the divided attitude to wealth. Those who make money have an uneasiness, a feeling that they are treated as inferior citizens, which goes back well beyond socialism to the Catholic aversion to money lenders. Whatever ideology is on top, it is always the *fonctionnaire* who has the prestige. The present National Assembly is dominated by Socialist schoolteachers who apply themselves with considerable fervor to the government's nationalization of banks and 35 large companies.

Yet when it comes to possessions, the picture changes radically. Getting is suspect, but having is sacred. Within half a century a predominantly peasant society has become one of the world's leading industrial nations. But although the French may have lost their roots in the land, they retain keen peasant instinct for hoarding, augmenting and passing on a *patrimoine* — a heritage. Hence the 5,000 tons of gold hidden away in family coffers and the two million holiday cottages and second homes.

And when it comes to paying taxes it is the state which is considered to be intrusive and acquisitive. As Jacques Delors, the finance minister, remarked sadly on TV the other day, "Evading the *fisc* is held by a section of the population to be one of the fine arts."

Franc smugglers who try to get their money out of the country, safe from the Socialist taxmen, may be a small minority. But French customs men are fighting a constant battle of wits to stop this leak of middle-class wealth into numbered Swiss bank accounts. There is now, it seems, a secret agency of franc bootleggers. They drive or fly their nest-egg to Switzerland disguised as tourist families. You pay them a percentage rate on the loot they carry and are guaranteed full reimbursement if they get caught.

Private franc runners are sometimes so elated to have their money through the frontier they forget that the bank statements must be concealed just as carefully on the return journey. French customs men recently caught a panic-stricken bank clerk trying to swallow the Swiss account numbers of some of the worthies of his town in the Rhone valley for whom he had acted as courier.

The most spectacular case to come to light so far is the airlift to Canada of the Latecoere fortune — almost \$6,000,000 in gold coins. The government is bringing a case against Jean-Pierre Latecoere, the son of an aircraft designer, and the officials of the Paribas banking group, now in the course of nationalization, who are alleged to have ferried the gold out for him.

Such excesses are beyond the scope of *cadres*, even if they wanted to indulge in them. Their tax is deducted at source and no evasion is possible. "If you had a list of the owners of the big new villas along the coast near here you'd never be at a loss for a doctor or a chemist," said a Marseilles *cadre* enviously.

"What worries us is that it is always the same people who are asked to pay," says Marchelli.

"French governments have a tiresome tendency to take money where they see it — and not where it really exists. We are always the ones who are asked to put our hands in our pockets, and we have had enough."

France's Socialist government realized it had gone too far this autumn when it introduced — and then hastily overhauled — a "solidarity" tax to plug a hole in unemployment pay. The tax fell on almost any middle-class executive whose wife or husband was also working. But *fonctionnaires* were absolved because unemployment was not their problem.

The Socialists are well aware that their annual wealth tax on outside fortunes is an inefficient way of ironing out inequalities. A more productive method of cutting into the wealth of the bourgeoisie would be to increase death duties on their present comparatively low level. But when Giscard and Barre considered doing this the outcry was so overwhelming that the Socialists struck it out of their plans too.

A belief in inheritance is ingrained in France; it extends, a recent poll showed, even to members of a Communist Party and citizens who have nothing to inherit or to bequeath. Under the Code Napoleon the children of a marriage become part owners of the family property as soon as one parent dies. The widow or widower has to consult the children before selling the house. The original idea was to break up large estates. But in the process it build up a large class of possessors.

Families can still quarrel over wills with the intensity of characters in a Balzac novel. Sometimes the wounds are deep, but often a cheerful cynicism prevails. After proposing at a late age to a young actress, the much-married actor-playwright Sacha Guitry told his friends: "It is she who will close my eyes and open my desk."

Finance Minister Delors says that one of the strengths of France is that families hold together more than they do elsewhere. This is certainly the impression of German observers, who are astonished by the placidity of French youth between well advertised bouts of letting off steam such as May 1968. In West Germany the cleft between the generations of the middle-class is deep and the worries are apocalyptic. Are our children taking to drugs? Or terrorism? Are we all going to be wiped out by the bomb?

Where in France — the Germans ask — are the squatters and the searchers after alternative life styles? Why are the French peace marches so much the smallest in Europe?

On the whole French youth has decided that it will probably settle with certain alterations for the established way of life. The parents of the middle-class do not have the insecurity of their British counterparts. The main state school — the *lycée* is still the best preparation for a career. Private education leaves the impression — not always justified — that the pupil has needed special tuition. The rat-race starts when it comes to choosing one of the difficult, technical *bac* subjects which employers go for. The competition is intense for the *grandes écoles* which open a vista of success and security.

But now unemployment and uncertainty about the final intentions of Mitterrand are shaking the time-honored composure of the well-to-do. Although the talk of civil war is overblown, it looks as if France is set for a long gladiatorial contest between the centralizers and the dogged, patient possessors with their fear of straight lines and abstract principles. (ONS)

حکومت الراج

Women in Islam

by Adil Salahi

Over the last couple of weeks we have been trying to provide a framework for the discussion of the position of women in Islam. We attempted to show that the differences that exist between men and women serve a definite purpose. They did not come about as the result of a blind coincidence. Hence, they necessitate that men and women play different but complementary roles. We also established that the existence of such differences means that one of the two sexes is bound to be superior to the other. Since all societies, ancient and modern, recognize man as the superior they cannot all be wrong.

That Islam also makes man superior does not mean that women suffer any degree of injustice under Islam. Indeed, the reverse is true. For just as Islam recognizes man's superiority, it does not approve the subjugation of women. It provides a social and family system which assigns to each of the two sexes its proper human position and which enables them both to make their proper contributions to the advancement of mankind.

Today we intend to look very briefly at the main principles Islam lays down to outline the woman's position in its overall concept of human life.

First, Islam considers that together men and women constitute the human race. Hence they share equally in its main qualities. There is no denial of the fact that women share equally with men the responsibility of the preservation of humanity.

The Qur'an says: *Mankind, have fear of your Lord who created you from a single living entity, and out of it He created its mate, and out of the two He spread abroad a multitude of men and women.* (4:1) The Prophet says: "Women are the sisters of men."

Second, unlike other religions, Islam does not lay the blame in man's fall from heaven on women alone. Every time

Adam's story is referred to in the Qur'an the sin which led to the fall is stated to have been committed by both Adam and Eve. In fact Adam is singled out for blame on one occasion: *And thus did Adam disobey his Lord, and thus did he fall into grievous error.* (20; 121) What is more is that the concept of original sin is alien to Islam. No one is held to blame for what previous generations committed or omitted.

Third, both men and women are equally called upon to believe in Allah and carry out His commandments. Reward and punishment for the type of response they offer are the same for both men and women. In the Qur'an we read: *As for anyone — be it man or woman — who does righteous deeds, and is a believer withal — him shall We most certainly cause to live a good life; and most certainly shall we grant unto such as these their reward in accordance with their best deeds.* (16; 97)

Fourth, Islam denounced the fact that many people, in perhaps all societies, feel disappointed when their expected child turns out to be a girl. It encourages all people to be kind to their women folk: daughters, sisters, wives and mothers. There are numerous Qur'anic verses and pronouncements of the Prophets to this effect. On his death bed the Prophet kept repeating his command to all Muslims to attend to their prayers and to be kind to women.

Fifth, Islam makes education of women compulsory in the same degree as men. It also makes women share in the inheritance of their relatives. No one can disqualify any of his heirs for any reason, be it man or woman.

Sixth, Islam has an elaborate system of marriage and divorce which guarantees the fulfillment of both man and woman and safeguards the rights of each as best serves their own interest and the interests of the society at large.

Finally, Islam assigns the patronage

Islam in perspective

What the Qur'an teaches

In the name of Allah the Beneficent, the Merciful All praise is due to Allah, who has created the heavens and the earth, and brought into being deep darkness as well as light; and yet, those who are bent on denying the truth regard other powers as their Lord's equals. He it is who has created you out of clay, and then has decreed a term for you — a term known only to him. And yet you doubt — although He is God in the heavens and on earth, knowing all that you keep secret as well as all that you do openly, and knowing what you deserve. (Cattle 6; 1-3)

over women to their immediate relatives and makes those relatives answerable for taking good care of their women. It, however, gives women equal rights to own any type of property and dispose of it by any contractual dealings without any restrictions whatsoever, apart from

those which apply to all Islamic dealings.

After this very brief outline, one wonders why Islam is constantly accused of being unfair to women. In answer we say the charge is totally unfounded as we shall see over the next few weeks, Allah willing.

Arab News welcomes questions about Islam, its principles and practices. Answer by our religious editor will be published in this section every Friday. Please address your letters to: the Religious Editor, P.O. Box 4556, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Life of the Prophet — 39

A very real journey

Muhammad's night journey from Makkah to Jerusalem and hence to heaven and his return to his home town on the same night was, to a contemporary mind, very much of a miracle. Caravans covered the distance between the two cities in a whole month. How could Muhammad, then, make a return journey overnight, and have a side excursion to heaven in the same package. Even to us who are accustomed to jet traveling and to the notion of supersonic speed the event can only be classified as supernatural. Hence questions have always been raised about the true aim of this journey and about its nature. More precisely, people wonder whether it was a "spiritual" or physical journey.

The Qur'an answers the first question clearly. The surah entitled *The Night Journey* opens with this verse: *Limitless in His glory is He who made His servant go by night from the Sacred Temple (of Makkah) to the further Temple (of Jerusalem) whose surroundings We have blessed, that We might show him some of Our signs. He alone hears all and sees all.* (17; 1)

The whole object of the journey, then is that the Prophet would have a chance to see some of Allah's signs. What these were we are not told. Seeing them, however, has a greatly reassuring effect for the Prophet since it enables him to experience, at first hand, the limitless ability of Allah, the Creator. This was bound to put for him the dispute he has been engaged in with the Makkans in proper perspective. It exhibited before his eyes the true nature and the real night of the two camps: His own in which Allah is an active participant and that of the unbelievers. Hence, it is not surprising that the following years of his life were free of any feelings of weakness or downheartedness.

He remained to the last day of his life unaffected by adversity, certain that he would be victorious as long as he and his followers were true believers, sincere in their intentions and actions.

What we have to emphasize here is that the journey was not a miracle with the aim of diverting the unbelievers to faith. It was not of the type of miracles which were given to other prophets as evidence of their truthfulness. The unbelievers did actually challenge the Prophet to go up into heaven but he refused their challenge as he did refuse all their other challenging requests.

His answer to all such requests was: *Glory*

be to my Lord. I am only a human messenger. (17; 93) When he actually rose to heaven he did not portray the fact as a reply for their challenge.

Hence, we need to understand the night journey in its proper light: It was merely an act of Allah to reassure His messenger at a time when such a reassurance was needed for the proper conveyance of his message.

The majority of Islamic scholars are of the opinion that the night journey was not purely "spiritual". They believe, as does the present author, that the Prophet did physically, in body and spirit, go on this journey. Some people may find this hard to believe because it involves preternatural powers. Our answer is that whatever powers such a journey required, it was easy for Allah to provide.

Let us look back only one hundred years ago and imagine what would have been the reaction of people if someone had told them that anyone would be able to travel the distance between Bahrain and London in little over four hours, in luxurious comfort. Now let us reflect what sort of advancement we will be able to make over the next century in traveling speeds if we maintain the rate of progress we achieved in this field in the present century. Would supersonic traveling have seemed natural?

Indeed, the term "natural" is certainly relative. What is natural to us was preternatural to our ancestors and may become, in our grand children's view, primitive. "Natural", in essence, signifies little more than "familiar". We need only to look, with open eyes and minds, in the world about us to find that there are many a miraculous facts which we readily accept as "natural" for no reason other than their familiarity. Every childbirth is a miracle but we simply overlook it because it occurs in front of us every moment. We only need to reflect over it a little to understand its miraculous nature.

In tackling such events as the night journey we only need to remember that they occur because Allah willed that they should occur. To him there is no such thing as "natural" or "preternatural". For He has created all the laws of nature, whether they are familiar to us or not. To Him the operation of all laws is equally easy. What we do not understand of His actions we simply accept because we have already accepted that His power is limitless.

(To be continued)

1981: Leaders had a perilous year; three assassination attempts made

By Scott Kraft

NEW YORK (AP) — March 30, May 13, October 6, Washington, Rome, Cairo. Gunfire rang out. Three world leaders fell wounded: one mortally.

There had always been threats. But 1981 was a year bullets struck flesh. Reagan, John Paul II, Sadat.

Not since 1968 had those in the public eye been made so aware of the perilous life they lead. Waving to crowds, speaking to large groups, they are always a bullseye target.

Other news also captivated the world in 1981. U.S. embassy hostages were freed in Iran on Jan. 20 — the day of Reagan's inauguration — but turmoil inside the Islamic republic continued. Bombs killed top Iranian officials, and alleged subversives were executed by the hundreds.

In Poland, there were food shortages, negotiations with the Solidarity independent labor movement and government shakeups. Then suddenly, on a cold December weekend, there was martial law.

Thousands of union leaders and dissidents were arrested, communication was cut off and a curfew imposed. Western governments warned the Soviet Union against armed intervention.

The NATO alliance stood firm on its plans to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe, but Washington also opened talks with Moscow that could reduce missile deployments.

The Soviet Union held a once-in-five-years Communist Party congress, where President Leonid I. Brezhnev repeated Soviet

assurances that Moscow wants peace and disarmament. Brezhnev made similar statements during a visit to West Germany, but the visit was tarnished in advance by the beaching of a Soviet submarine on the Swedish coast.

Swedish officials feared it was carrying nuclear weapons.

Another news event was brighter — the July marriage of Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, and Lady Diana Spencer. In November, Buckingham Palace announced a royal birth is expected in the spring.

The U.S. space shuttle *Columbia*, the first spaceship intended for round trips into space, made two test flights. Each ended with perfect three-point landings in the California desert, although the second was cut short by technical problems.

Another U.S. spacecraft, the unmanned *Voyager II*, zoomed by Saturn, sending back the best photographs ever taken of the solar system's sixth planet.

Pablo Picasso's anti-Fascist masterpiece, *Guernica*, went on display in Spain after 42 years in New York. Picasso had said the painting must not be returned to his homeland until democracy was restored. Spain's right-wing dictatorship was ended by Francisco Franco's death in 1975.

In the United States, Ronald Reagan used his landslide victory — and a more conservative Congress — to implement his economic plans.

They came to be called Supply-Side Economics, or Reaganomics, a marriage of spending cuts and tax cuts that would revive business and hence the economy, drag down

inflation and interest rates and eventually unemployment.

But on Wall Street, prices in both the stock and bond markets declined. U.S. unemployment rose to 8.4 percent, a six-year high, and housing construction slowed to a standstill. However, inflation slowed and interest rates began to drop late in the year.

Mergers and talk of mergers pulsed in the U.S. business world. Dupont acquired Conoco Inc., for \$8 billion, the largest corporate takeover in U.S. history.

While conservatism reigned in America, left-leaning leaders were making strides elsewhere. Francois Mitterrand, a Socialist, became president of France. Andreas Papandreu of the Hellenic Socialist movement became premier in Greece.

But the world scene in 1981 was punctuated by the staccato reports of assassination attempts — and a few that succeeded.

On March 30, Outside the Washington Hilton, Ronald Reagan, three months in office as America's oldest president, was struck by a spray of bullets fired by one man. His press secretary, a Secret Service agent and a policeman also were hit.

Reagan, 70, returned to the White House 12 days later, and pronounced himself fully recovered on June 16. John W. Hinckley, 26, who had an obsession for actress Jodie Foster, awaits trial in the attack.

May 13, St. Peter's Square, Vatican City. Pope John Paul II, waving to a crowd of about 10,000 from a jeep, was shot in the abdomen, arm and hand. He underwent 5½ hours of surgery, during which parts of his intestines were removed. He left the hospital June 3, but developed a viral infection. In August, after a second operation on his intestine, he was pronounced recovered.

A Turkish terrorist and convicted murderer, Mehmet Ali Agca, was arrested shortly after the pontiff was shot, convicted by an Italian court and sentenced to life in prison.

Oct. 6, Nasse City, Egypt. During a parade commemorating president Anwar Sadat's military victory over Israel in the October War of 1973, and as jet fighters flew overhead, four uniformed men leaped from a truck in the parade and walked toward the reviewing stand, firing rifles and throwing a grenade.

President Sadat never had a chance. His successor, Hosni Mubarak, was slightly injured.

In Bangladesh, Ziaur Rahman, a liberation war hero who had moved the impoverished nation of 90 million toward democracy in recent years, was assassinated in a coup attempt that was quashed within 48 hours.

In London, a man broke through a crowd and fired a pistol at Queen Elizabeth II from a few feet away, and her horse shied. She quickly controlled the horse and finished the parade. That the gun had only blanks soothed immediate concerns. But could anyone with a gun get that close?

The State Department said it had reliable information that hit squads trained by Libyan Dictator Muammar Qaddafi planned to kill top U.S. officials. Qaddafi called Reagan "silly" for thinking such a thing; Reagan called Qaddafi "a liar" and urged Americans to leave Libya.

Tensions between the United States and Libya exploded militarily in August. Navy jets shot down two Libyan aircraft after one of the Libyan planes fired a missile. Libya claimed the battle occurred over its territorial waters, but the United States said it was international territory.



FEEDING TIME: A member of the Moss tribe dangles a chicken over the jaws of a crocodile living in a pond near Sabou, Upper Volta. The town is located 60 miles southwest of Ouagadougou, the capital of Upper Volta.

Oilmen in Thai offshore fields coax natural gas from the Gulf of Siam

By Denis D. Gray

GULF OF SIAM, Thailand (AP) — Perched on a platform 225 km. (140 miles) into the open sea: Veteran oil man Les Boyer takes in a tumultuous, grey-dawn scene: Howling winds, seasick workers and waves that threaten to pound heaving barges into the undersides of soaring well platforms.

In short, it's a very lousy day for coaxing natural gas from beneath the Gulf of Siam.

Boyer, production superintendent on Thailand's first offshore gas field, shows few signs of fatigue after 24 sleepless hours tackling a troublesome well. Some detective work and intricate maneuvers got it back on stream before dawn.

Now, he says, "it's kicking pretty good." Hu beams like a proud father talking about his mischief-prone child.

Boyer is an American oil man from the soles of his cowboy boots to the tips of his cigars. Other expatriate workers here come from countries including Australia, Germany, Canada and New Zealand.

Boyer's company, California-based Union Oil, began operations in Thailand in 1962. But the real action — spurred by the country's crippling energy import bills — has come during the past three years.

Union Oil now is Thailand's only producer of offshore natural gas. Gas will be taking care of at least 20 percent of Thai energy needs.

Union Oil's 300 sq. km. (115 sq. mile) "Erawan field" has platforms and a mini-armada of vessels and helicopters. The gas flows onshore through a 425 km. undersea pipeline — the longest of its kind in the world — for sale to the Thai government.

The gas came on stream Sept. 12, and Union now is discovering enough reserves in five other Gulf of Siam fields to plan on being in Thailand for at least the next two decades.

Veteran oil men rank work in Thailand far above North Sea oil fields, with their brutal weather, and Midwest areas.

On the job, the expats have high praise for the growing number of Thai workers being integrated into the operation. Many of the foreigners are old Asian hands, some with Vietnam War experience, and have Asian wives.

A recent report by the International Labor Organization says offshore rig accidents claim 250 to 500 lives each year — an accident rate 10 times greater than in coal mining, popularly regarded as one of the most dangerous of civilian occupations.

But there are compensations. The average expat in this field gets about \$3,500 a month in salary plus generous housing and cost-of-living pay. The current schedule calls for 12 days of work followed by 12 of shore rest. The time off lets some hold second jobs.

The nerve center of the Erawan field is a four-story, 36-meter (117 feet) platform with

offices, a rooftop helicopter pad and accommodations in ship's cabin-like rooms for 120 men.

Recreation for the field's 450 workers in their 12 off-duty hours includes movies, ping pong, fishing and watching friendly whale sharks.

But some days, the workers' lives are a struggle.

A 5,500-ton tender barge has to cut its ropes from a well platform because of the heavy seas and then misses ramming the central platform when its anchors begin to drag.

A returning night crew cannot disembark because of the waves and must spend 12 hours of seasickness on a small boat.

Forty Vietnamese boat people — some of them more than 2,000 refugees who have reached the field over the past three years — must be cared for until United Nations officers take them ashore.

And there is the daily fight to bring the field to full production by overcoming two obstacles — the abnormally great heat of the gas, caused by natural conditions here, and its high carbon dioxide content.

Boyer ends his day with a typical meal including steak air freighted from New Zealand, three Thai dishes and a choice of six pies.

The next morning, he takes new radio reports from the platforms.



ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT: The scene outside the Washington Hilton after President Reagan was shot.

DeBrett revelations outrage upper crust

By William Tuohy

LONDON (LAT) — For generations, DeBrett's has been a hallowed name in British publishing, synonymous with the aristocracy. DeBrett's *Peerage and Baronage* is the definitive work on who's who in the upper classes. But lately DeBrett's has been involved in an unseemly boardroom struggle brought on by the publication of two volumes that threaten to mar the company's good name.

A month ago, DeBrett's published what was purported to be a book of games upper-class people play. As the author, Andrew Melson, 28, a television advertising writer, explained it, the men taking part in the game are blindfolded and asked to identify the women in the room.

Spokesmen for the upper class promptly struck back.

"Outrageous," Douglas Sutherland, DeBrett's best-known author, said scathingly. "Some funny things go on at country-house weekends, but that is not one of them. The yobbo who wrote that has never been inside a country home."

Melson admitted later that the game was a figment of his imagination.

Still shaken by the adverse reaction to the games book, DeBrett's now has brought out a volume called *DeBrett's Handbook of Distasteful People*.

But the handbook, as critics quickly pointed out, leaves out such eminent Britons as Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Chancellor of the Exchequer Geoffrey Howe and Home Secretary William Whitelaw.

The handbook does include the dentist of romantic novelist Barbara Cartland, possibly because her son, Ian McCorquodale, 43, is the new boss of DeBrett's.

"Who's not quite who" read the headline on the *Times of London's* book review.

"The book is a bad joke," said Harold Brooks-Baker, former managing director of DeBrett's. "Sixty percent of the British knights have been left out. It is not even a vanity directory. I hear their next book is on Rolls-Royce cars and their owners. What has that got to do with the aristocracy?"

DeBrett's fortunes seemed to go sour only recently, and after a period of innovation and success.

Most observers attributed the success to Brooks-Baker, known to the upper set as "Brookie." A 48-year-old American from Baltimore, Brooks-Baker purchased DeBrett's for \$500,000 in 1976, modernized the firm and added new titles. He was given a considerable amount of publicity, particularly in connection with DeBrett's genealogical research service.

DeBrett's *Peerage* continued to be the house's mainstay. It is published every four or five years, as is *DeBrett's Correct Form*, the sale of which has increased because of renewed interest in the monarchy and aristocracy brought on by the marriage of the Prince of Wales to Lady Diana Spencer.

DeBrett's *Correct Form* also sorts out the immensely complicated tradition under which the elder sons of dukes, marquesses and earls are known by their fathers' lesser titles. These are called courtesy titles, for the young lords remain commoners until the father dies and they inherit the main title.

"It may seem complicated," Brooks-Baker said, "but in England, everyone in the peerage and their children know where they stand because of the rule of primogeniture."

"It is not like the continent, where all the sons and all the daughters can all inherit part of the titles. It gets rather messy over there."

Under Brooks-Baker's stewardship, DeBrett's published a saucy, best-selling series written by Sutherland, starting with *The English Gentleman's Wife*, *The English Gentleman's Child*, and the *English Gentleman's Mistress*, the last of which raised some eyebrows.

The Brooks-Baker regime at DeBrett's seemed to reach its apogee last summer with publication of *DeBrett's Etiquette and Modern Manners*. "It told how the upper class behaved at dinner, in the field and elsewhere, and sold briskly."

The book contained some sharp departures from past practices. Earlier, no lady or gentleman could discuss at the table such subjects as politics, religion, illness and servants. Now, DeBrett's ordains that only malicious gossip is proscribed.

On dinner table accidents, DeBrett's advised, "the guiding rule is don't disrupt the party." A guest who, for example, has dropped the gravy boat should apologize but should not make loud and continuous protestations of remorse.

"With all accidents, common sense should take precedence over gentility, and nowhere has this been better expressed than by Dr. Johnson who, having taken a mouthful of scorching soup spat it out again, exclaiming: 'Now a fool would have swallowed that.'"

And when it comes to ordinary married couples, DeBrett's says, "they should be introduced individually, e.g., Henry Newby-Hermione Newby. People are individuals and a woman's identity does not merge with her husband's on marriage."

In his introduction to *Etiquette and Modern Manners*, Sir Iain Muncieff makes the point, somewhat ungrammatically, that manners should be natural. "The object is to put everybody at their ease," he said. "Whatever their age or rank. This has sometimes to be played by ear and needs tactful observation, as even Queen Victoria discovered. She was served first and as soon as she put down her knife and fork, everybody's plate was removed. Nobody told the queen that everyone had not finished, until one dinner at Windsor, Lord Hartington called to the footman to bring him back his plate, whereupon her majesty inquired into and stopped the custom."

As DeBrett's expanded and added titles, it needed additional funds, and early this year it was purchased by an investment firm known as the London Trust for a reported \$500,000 — for three-quarters of the shares of stock.

The trust brought in McCorquodale but differences between him and managing director Brooks-Baker over what DeBrett's ought to publish led to a parting of the ways, with Brooks-Baker stepping aside.

Most of the top writers recruited by Brooks-Baker have left DeBrett's. They say they plan to form a cooperative.

"If it wasn't so serious," Sutherland commented, "it would make marvelous musical comedy."

McCorquodale said, "when I came here last May, DeBrett's had a lot of lively ideas but not a great deal of financial expertise. I intend to put things right and sort them out. They've got to learn that these days it's a hard, cruel world, even for DeBrett's."

Of the squabble over the publishing house, McCorquodale said, "people get extraordinarily worked up about these things, thank goodness, or we'd be out of business. I suppose I shouldn't be surprised that when I sack a chap I get as much press as British Leyland making 80,000 people redundant."

Private Texas group plans August rocket launch

By Jeannette Garrett
Houston Bureau

HOUSTON — If David Hannah, Jr. has a favorite word that word is probably "enthusiasm." During a talk before a local space group earlier this month, it cropped up more than a half dozen times.

The Texas millionaire, who made his money in real estate, formed Space Services, Inc. after he came to believe that the enthusiasm generated by the U.S. moon shot was beginning to diminish.

He selected Gary C. Hudson to build an inexpensive liquid fuel rocket because of

Hudson's enthusiasm.

And his own enthusiasm about heading the first private rocket business to carry commercial payloads into space hasn't waned since last August when the 55-foot *Percheron* rocket exploded on its launch pad on Matagorda Island, off the Texas coast.

About that unsuccessful attempt, Hannah says, "I think the failure came about because in addition to having dedication, in addition to having enthusiasm, you've got to have some experience. That was what they (GCH, Hudson's company) lacked, and in the final analysis I think that lack of

experience is basically what caused the explosion."

But the episode had its bright side. Apparently the gloomy cloud of defeat that settled over the launch site had a silver lining. As a result of the explosion, Space Services got a lot of attention, which in turn attracted a California company that had about 10 years of experience on GCH.

Space Vector sounds like a new video game, but it's really a rocket launching company that's been in business in Northridge, Calif., since 1969. The company makes lower earth launches, 80 to 100 miles into space without going into orbit, for the

U.S. Navy and the Air Force.

After hearing about the explosion in Texas, Rich Rasmussen, Space Vector's president, got in touch with Hannah, saying he thought he could be of service to the fledgling Houston company.

Hannah and the other 20 investors in SSI agreed and have since given Space Vector the go-ahead to assemble a solid fuel rocket to meet SSI's own design specifications. The switch to a solid fuel rocket was made after SSI engineers determined that the explosion last August was caused when liquid oxygen came into contact with the rocket's fuel.

Production is scheduled to start in 60 days on the new rocket, called *Conestoga*, after the covered wagon used by American pioneers. Apparently the *Percheron* explosion didn't scare off investors. The budgeted \$2 million for the second launch already has been raised. Says Hannah, "I don't think the investors thought we could pull it off without at least one setback. We just didn't think it would come this soon."

A second launch is planned for next August, again on Matagorda Island, but this time a little further south to avoid any possible damage to a ranch house near the site.

The new launch site closer to international waters, means that in addition to getting permission from the Federal Aviation Administration like last time, SSI will also have permission from the State Department for a launch.

Space Services has been assigned a committee within the State Department to work out the details and Hannah is optimistic about the outcome. "They told us that if they weren't in favor of it they wouldn't have assigned us to this committee," he says. A formal response from the State Department isn't expected until March or April.

The attitude in Washington these days toward Hannah and his company is markedly different from three or four years ago under the Carter administration.

The Reagan administration, Hannah says, is "100 percent more cooperative." He attributes the different attitudes to a basic philosophical difference between the two administrations.



EXPLODED ROCKET: David Hannah, Jr., founder and president of Space Services, Inc. holds a picture of the *Percheron* rocket that exploded on its launch pad on Matagorda Island last August. Production on a new solid fuel rocket called the *Conestoga* will begin soon. Its launching is planned next August.

Deadline set within 10 years

Malaysia plans switch to 'true national language'

By Hiroshi Oshima

KUALA LUMPUR, (R) — English-speaking tourists find little difficulty in conversing in Malaysia because many Malaysians speak English well. However this could all change in the next 10 years as the country's campaign to make Malay a "true national language" is pursued vigorously in the multilingual society.

The loss of an international language like English, one legacy of British colonialism, would be a necessary risk, one senior official in charge of the language program said.

English, Malay, Tamil and a variety of Chinese dialects are all heard in any Malaysian market place but Malay, the tongue of the majority race in the 13 million population, was declared the official language on independence in 1957.

Despite this, and the fact that it is the language of government, few Malaysians speak it well.

The national language agency, Dewan Bahasa Pustaka, has estimated that only 20 percent of the population, which includes

about five million Chinese and more than one million Indians, has a really good command of Malay, with a proficiency to speak in public.

Fifteen percent cannot speak the language at all, the agency said. For successive governments since independence, the national language policy has been a top priority as a way to promote a sense of unity in the multiracial country.

The education system was restructured to make Bahasa Malaysia (Malay language) the sole medium of instruction in state primary and secondary schools, while Chinese and Tamil were confined to private schools.

One of the country's five universities uses Malay only for teaching, while the other four use English and Malay, although government policy is that all faculties will use the official language by 1983.

The government of Prime Minister Datuk

Seri Mahathir, Mohamed has been placing greater stress on the national language policy and recently stepped up moves to make it obligatory in the courts.

Once described as "the last bastion of the English language" by a senior Malay politician, the judicial field, dominated traditionally by non-Malays, was exempted from the 1967 national language act. This said Malay should be used for all official purposes.

The government has already instructed all lower courts in peninsular Malaysia to use Bahasa Malaysia "as far as possible" from 1983 after a two-year trial period.

Several sessions courts have begun conducting proceedings in Malay and there are indications that higher courts will follow suit.

However, the government is conscious of the problems involved in switching court language overnight.

As Datuk Abdullah Rahman, deputy minister in the minister's department put it: "English can still be used if the parties concerned cannot converse in Bahasa Malaysia."

"The courts are not willing to see a guilty person hanged because his counsel did not have a good enough command of Bahasa Malaysia to defend his client."

Officials admitted the major difficulty is insufficient terminology in Bahasa Malaysia, particularly in legal, medical and other specialist academic fields.

Datuk Hassan Ahmad, director-general of Dewan Bahasa Pustaka, said his agency has already coined about 250,000 words in the past 10 years in all fields of knowledge and professions.

Of these, about 40 percent are "borrowed words" mainly from English such as *Teksi* for taxi, *telepon* for telephone and *teknologi* for technology.

"We hope we will be able to produce about 300,000 more new terms in three years in 308 different specialized fields by mobilizing scholars," Datuk Hassan said.

The agency also plans to compile at least 10 bilingual terminology dictionaries in different disciplines by 1983 and 30 by 1985, Datuk Hassan said.

Officials are confident that the Malay-oriented education system will produce a new generation fully proficient in speaking the national language.

"The important thing is not now but tomorrow, 10 years or 15 years from now," Datuk Hassan said.

He also stressed the campaign was not aimed at wiping out the other languages.

Malaysians may in future use English less frequently as the common language of communication between the various races but it will continue to be an important second language taught in universities and other institutions, he said.

Giant panda taken off endangered list

PEKING (WP) — The giant panda, whose threatened extinction inspired an international rescue mission in China, appears to be making a comeback. After years of subjecting the cuddly, black-and-white creatures to everything from radio tracers to artificial insemination in the hope of boosting their declining numbers, Chinese scientists proclaimed recently that the panda population "has stopped declining."

Although that may sound like a modest breakthrough, it should hearten panda lovers, who were dismayed to learn that more than 10 percent of the world's remaining 1,000 pandas perished since 1975 because of starvation and earthquakes.

The panda, whose selective mating habits are well known in every city with a zoo fortunate enough to house the bear-like animals also turns out to be a picky eater whose tastes run to a type of bamboo that is dying out and blossoms only once every century.

Zoologists who had little hope of changing the romantic and eating habits of a mammal whose history dates back at least 500,000 years predicted as late as last year that the panda would soon go the way of the dinosaur.

The World Wildlife Fund, which uses the panda as its symbol, was not as willing to write the animal's obituary. Last May the fund sent a team of experts to the moist, mountainous habitat of the world's last pandas in southwest China.

There, they joined Chinese scientists at the largest of 10 panda preserves in Sichuan Province, where researchers study the behavior of pandas behind a high metal fence enclosing groves of the pandas' prized food, arrow bamboo.

Perhaps the most important achievement at the panda preserve was development of a substitute for arrow bamboo. According to the official New China News Agency, experts at the Sichuan center found a suitable alternative after three years of trial planting.

The research center, which comes equipped with special quarters to house pandas, has provided zoologists with an opportunity to diagnose, treat and prevent diseases that traditionally fell the animals, the news agency reported.

Earlier this year, they trapped, anesthetized and fit three pandas with radio transmitters inserted in collars. The three ani-

mals were then freed. Since then they have unwittingly sent back regular radio reports of their dining, sleeping and mating routine.

At 3 p.m. last April 15, scientists manning the observation post were alerted by loud radio signals that they traced to a female panda who was the object of desire of two male suitors. A Peking newspaper reported last July.

The scientists scored a first by observing and recording the entire mating process, which only began after 90 minutes of fighting, roaring and panting by the two male rivals, according to the newspaper. Finally,

the male panda that roared the loudest gave up and ran off, leaving the victor alone to start "flirting" with the female before "the marriage was consummated," the paper reported.

If love is blossoming among pandas of the wild, their relatives in captivity have shown that being confined to an artificial environment does not always rule out a productive life. In its report, the news agency said that 20 cubs were born in China's zoos since 1963 with another six coming to life through artificial insemination. Only two of those six cubs have survived.



BAMBOO SNACK: This giant panda sits in its native habitat munching on its favorite bamboo. The development of another type of bamboo which it will eat could mean an end to its extinction.

Interferon produced for cancer tests

By a Science Correspondent

LONDON — With clinical trials under way in several different parts of the world to establish just how effective interferon is against cancer, Britain's Wellcome Foundation pharmaceutical company is planning a major increase in its production of the drug.

Wellcome has been carrying out research into interferon since 1959, following its discovery in Britain, and in the past two years has expanded its production from the pilot plant stage to that of large-scale manufacture. The company says the interferon now being produced at its plant at Beckenham, near London, is up to 100 times purer than other interferons in clinical use.

Last year, Wellcome agreed to supply interferon to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund in London for clinical trials in the Britain. These are under way and the company has recently made extra supplies of the drug available to the fund. Earlier this year it agreed to supply interferon to the National Cancer Institute, which is one of America's national institutes of health. Wellcome interferon is also being used in clinical studies in Canada and Japan.

The company plans to build a production plant at Beckenham which will house fermenters of 8,000 liters capacity. They will be much bigger than the 1,000 liter fermenters it is currently using and will allow production to be doubled. This extra capacity is needed to meet the demand for more clinical trials to determine the drug's potential as a treatment for cancers and virus infections. Big clinical trials are planned in both the Britain and the United States.

The production plant will bring Wellcome's investment in interferon to several million pounds sterling. Its interferon is up to 90 percent purity compared with 50 percent in earlier days of production, and Wellcome believes the mixture of interferons it is making is the same as the body naturally releases in its defense against virus attack. Nevertheless the firm is working to further purify its interferons.

It is 24 years since Dr. Isaacs and Lindenmann, working at London's National Institute for Medical Research, first isolated a protein they named interferon. It was released by virally infected cells and acted as a chemical messenger stimulating other cells to make antiviral substances to protect them from infection.

S. African TV for blacks affirms Apartheid theory

By Andrew Torchia

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — A television channel aimed at black viewers began broadcasting here New Year's eve. The introduction of black television is the most important expansion of mass communications in South Africa since the medium was introduced five years ago.

Like most happenings in this racially troubled country, the event has political meaning. Black television reflects the ruling white minority's Apartheid theory that ethnic groups are happiest when they develop separately.

Since this is the same theory that, in practice, keeps blacks off beaches reserved for whites, bars them from owning property and sends them to their own schools, television for blacks has drawn criticism from some white liberals and black militants. But growing numbers of blacks, according to market surveys, are eagerly awaiting the transmissions.

Robin Knox-Grant, director of black TV, said in an interview that the South African Broadcasting Corporation was aware of potential black objections to the new telecasts as a medium for official propaganda. "The problem hasn't surfaced yet but we know we've got to establish our credentials," he said. "Our credibility is very important to us."

"Black TV is a recognition of the fact that people are different," Knox-Grant said. "If we had gone for a completely integrated service, we would have ended up satisfying nobody. There would have been too many compromises."

Someone commented critically on SABC's decision not to use on black television the national anthem, "The Voice of South Africa," which nightly closes the present TV channel. Jill Wentzel, a white leader in black community projects, said either SABC knows that blacks have rejected the anthem, or SABC does not consider blacks to be South African citizens.

"Either way, it illustrates the craziness of Apartheid," she said. Knox-Grant said the anthem was omitted for "no particular reason."

The opening night will include news, weather, a game show, drama and American entertainment — Dionne Warwick, Donna Summer and Count Basie. Except for the emphasis on black performers, it could be a typical night on the television tube almost anywhere.

Daily color telecasts, three hours long and in five African languages — Xhosa, Zulu, Tswana, Ixizwe Sotho tongues — will start on one channel and spread to two channels in 1989 South African Broadcasting, a semi-autonomous corporation whose governors are appointed by the state, has allocated 100 million rand (\$103 million) for start-up costs.

SABC's market surveys say TV2 and TV3 will within a year reach 4 million — one-fifth of the country's blacks — and an audience equal to the white population. Only about 530,000 blacks watch TV1, which reflects the whites' middle-class, Western tastes.

According to SABC, the approach of TV2 and TV3 has caused a boom in sales of sets. Blacks own an estimated 241,000 receivers, two-thirds of them in color, compared with 88,000 a year ago, when only one-third of black-owned sets were in color.

Electrification campaigns in black townships also have increased sales, SABC says. One out of eight black-owned sets is presently run off a car battery. Sets are still so scarce in black areas of Pretoria, the capital, that one set-owner reportedly drives through his community in a truck, announcing the TV scheduled over a loudspeaker, and then collects 50 cents a head when his neighbors come to watch.

Theo Kritzinger, advertising manager for black TV, said all commercial spots for 1982 already are sold. SABC bans ads on TV on Sundays, out of consideration for its conservative, Christian audience, but black television will have Sunday commercials.

Embassy activities keep women occupied

By Kathy Lund

JEDDAH — Expatriate women accompanying their husbands to Saudi Arabia often worry about what to do with their time and how to keep their young children occupied — often participating in activities sponsored by their embassy as the ideal answer, enabling them to meet other women in the community and at the same time enabling their children to be occupied with other children of the same age.

At the Australian embassy, for instance, a regular feature for expatriate wives is a coffee afternoon hosted by Marilyn Jamieson, wife of Trade Commissioner, Charles Jamieson. One of the main purposes of the function is to provide a focus for other Australian women living in Jeddah. Women living elsewhere in the Kingdom are also welcome if they happen to be visiting Jeddah.

A new twist will soon be added to the coffee afternoon — a regular thrift show. In an expatriate community, the turnover rate is always high, with families completing their contracts and moving on to other countries or back home. Departing members of the community always have lots of small items to sell, while newcomers are seeking to equip themselves with the necessary goods they need for their new home.

The thrift, show promises to include old household favorites: potted plants, books, electrical items, clothes and particularly children's clothes. The idea of the thrift shop is to provide a central place where this type of item can be bought or sold. The Australian women plan to have their next coffee afternoon Dec. 6 and at that time will initiate their first thrift shop sale.

Another way to occupy the time of both expatriate women and children was envisioned by a new arrival to Jeddah, Val Saunders who recently spent two years in Jakarta with her husband. While there, she discovered that the ideal way to occupy her two pre-school age children and herself was to help with a children's play group run by expatriate Australian women in the Indonesian capital.

Now, at the start of her two-year contract in Jeddah, Val, still with one pre-schooler, has decided to repeat the exercise. Joining

forces with Pam Evans, another former Jakarta embassy colleague, and the mother of a toddler.

The two women recently began a play group which will take care of young children from two to four years old for other Australian women to enable them to have some free time.

"The playgroup run by the Australian Women's Association in Jakarta was invaluable for Australian mothers, and of course for the children," said Val. "It was set up by a girl who was a trained kindergarten teacher. I love children and really enjoyed my time there as an assistant, which is why I decided to do the same here."

Val described play as very important to young children. "It's part of the education process. It teaches creatively, how to relate to others, as well as providing youngsters with fun. Even when children are having a disagreement they are learning, developing their personalities. Adults shouldn't interfere unless it's absolutely necessary."

Val doesn't believe so much in trying to teach pre-schoolers, particularly the younger ones, formally. The emphasis is more on constructive, creative play. However, for the older kids the very rudiments of an "education" might be initiated — an introduction to the alphabet, colors, numbers.

"The bulk of our program will revolve around classic creative activities such as painting, modelling play dough, and fun activities such as singing, stories and dressing up. Outside we have two wading pools, one filled with water for water play, and the other with sand play. Other physical activities include tricycle riding."

Where possible Val makes her own materials, such as play dough and, while speaking to *Arab News*, she began casting a creative eye over the loads of packing crates and cartons that had just emptied after the move from Indonesia. "Those cardboard cartons could be taped together to make a long tunnel," she mused, "and the crates would make an ideal playhouse." Things that usually go into the rubbish bin are also being hoarded — egg trays, cartons, containers of all shapes and sizes. With paste and paints the most amazing creations can be achieved.

Pathfinders called a map for well-to-do runaways

By Mark Melady

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (WP) — Gail Sheehy — the journalist who led us into the dark corridors of mid-adult funk in *Passages*, and in *Pathfinders*, now advising life's voyagers pausing at divergent paths to take the road less traveled by — was stuck in a traffic jam in New Haven.

It was a small irony, perhaps. The kind of "life accident" (as Sheehy defines the unexpected) one encounters on a book promotion tour that had scheduled the author to be whisked from a country club luncheon to a cross-town book store autographing session without much consideration for path nor passage.

When she got to the bookstore, she rejected criticism that *Passages* was merely a chronicle of upper-middle class anguish brought on by too many self-indulgent choices or the idea that *Pathfinders* can be seen as a map for well-to-do middle-aged runaways.

Her research began with 60,000 questionnaires. She eventually reduced that number to 200, whose "life cycles" over a four-year period she detailed in the 500-page book (William Morrow & Co. Inc. \$15.95). Sheehy said she weeded out the "my-husband-doesn't-tingle-me-anymore" divorcees and the man who changes jobs every six months.

There are, she said, people in the book from humble experiences. One is a welfare mother of 20. She, too, has a choice of divergent paths.

Sheehy explained: "Should she suffer a

panic marriage, turn the baby over to her mother, or begin to abuse it?" In an interview upstairs at the Yale Co-op Bookstore, she explained the woman's eventual pathfinding. "She went to a mental health center and took the road back. She got a job that pays a baby sitter."

There is also Irene Novak, wife of Joe, a reformed alcoholic fireman in the Detroit area. She got a job with a Head Start program and started going to college, both moves that made her husband resentful and then envious. She was eventually offered a supervisory job, but turns it down on Joe's advice that those were the kinds of jobs "they give girls with the pieces of paper from the University of Chicago."

She had begun down the path, but stopped, wrote Sheehy, "because like most women she could not take credit for her own successes all that had led up to the (job) offer must have been accident or luck."

Irene Novak has restarted down the path, deciding at age 40 to finish college and get her bachelor's degree.

Joe Novak meanwhile at 40 turned down an offer to run for the presidency of his union, telling Sheehy that "I was afraid I'd win. I am probably right now afraid to take the chance."

The key to successful pathfinding, said Sheehy, is the willingness to take risks. There are other elements, eight in all: Timing; capacity for loving; strong support systems; accumulated wisdom; sense of purpose; a recognition of life's spiritual elements (not necessarily religion); and true grit.

Stuffing enhances vegetables

JEDDAH — Gourd, squash and eggplant are three vegetables which are usually available at stores and souks, this vegetable can be eaten alone or prepared with meat stuffing to enhance its taste.

The following recipe is Taiwanese and uses ground beef as the meat stuffing, any favorite meat can be substituted.

1. Peel the skin off the vegetable (gourd, squash or egg plant) and scoop out the seeds from 1 kilo. Cut into 20 slices each one inch wide and 1 1/2 inch long similar to a hot dog bun.

2. Mix 1/2 pound of ground meat with 2 T scallion and ginger juice, 1 T salt 2 T cornstarch, 1 T sesame oil, 1/4 T black pepper.

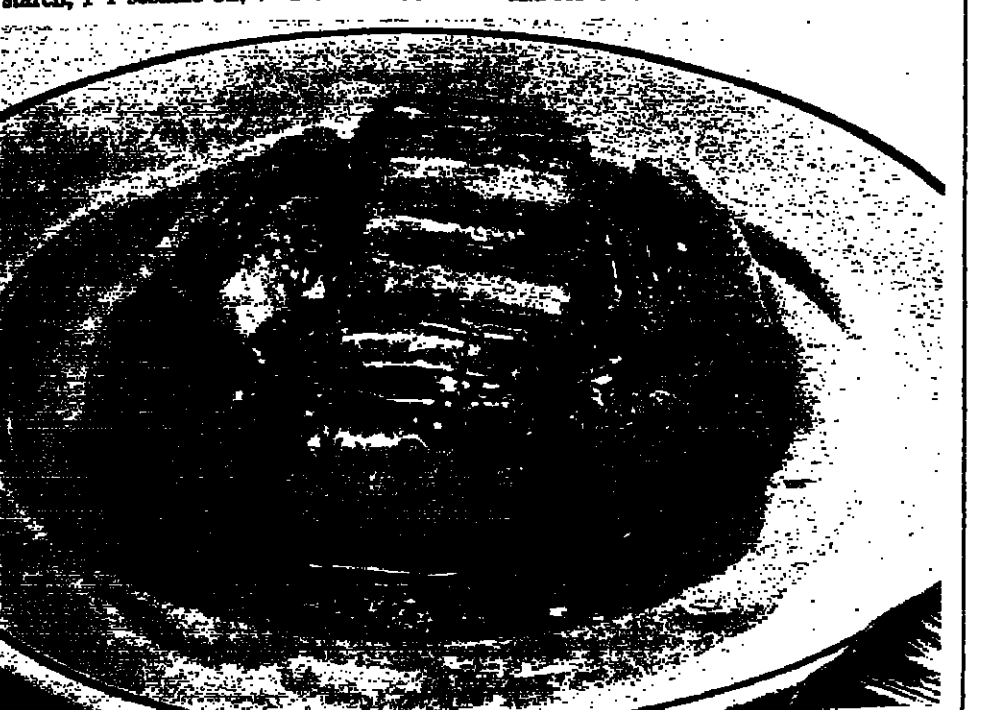
Stir the meat mixture in one direction until it is sticky.

3. Cut 1/4 kilo of lean beef into 20 thin slices 1/2 inch wide and 1 1/2 inches long.

4. Place 1/2 T of beef mixture and one piece of beef into a slit cut into each piece of vegetable. Arrange the vegetables in a bowl. Add 1/4 C of soup stock and steam for 20 minutes.

5. Turn the bowl upside down to remove the vegetable face-down onto a platter.

6. Boil 2 C of soup stock and season it with 1/2 T salt and 1/4 T black pepper. Add 2 T cornstarch and stir until thickened. Add 1/2 T of chicken oil. Pour over the vegetables and serve hot.



STUFFED GOURD: A Taiwanese favorite, white gourd stuffed with ground meat.

Bacteria, viruses prey on immune deficient children

By Susan Saporito
Houston Bureau

HOUSTON — The victim of a rare, inherited birth defect which robbed his body of all germ-fighting functions, David continues to survive in sterile, plastic isolators that have been his home since birth.

Lacking the functional white blood cells a normal child uses as an attack force when the body is invaded by infection, the sterile tent protects David from the viruses and bacteria of the outside world. Without the sterile bubble, a simple cold would prove fatal.

David's last name and other identification have been withheld at the request of David's parents Carol and David, an accountant.

Although the disease, called severe combined immune deficiency, only strikes one out of every 10 children born and only occurs in males, some medical researchers believe it is more prevalent than statistics indicate and often is detected too late.

One reason for the trouble in detecting the disease, is an immune deficient child may get along for almost three months on the passive immunity received from his mother. But, as that immunity wears off, the child is left prey to bacteria and viruses.

Two other cases similar to David's were German twins who survived by building up immunities. Brought to the hospital near death, the twins were placed in isolators for two years. They now live in a normal environment.

David has spent only five seconds of his life outside the bubble — just long enough for doctors to place him inside the plastic

tent following his delivery.

Doctors attending David's mother suspected before his birth that he might be an immune deficient child because David's elder brother had died of the disease. They gave the parents a 50 percent chance that David, too, would be born with the disease.

"But we wanted another child," David's mother said. "My husband said if there was a 50 percent chance that David would be immune deficient, then there also would be a 50 percent chance that he would not be."

In her fifth month of pregnancy, Carol's obstetrician determined the sex of the child she was carrying to be male, through a fluid sampling from her uterus.

The Clinical Research Center team at St. Luke's Hospital provided as much of an antiseptic delivery as possible.

David weighed seven pounds at birth. A doctor described David's early development as better than normal.

"You don't miss what you never had," a researcher once told David's mother, referring to David's lack of knowing his mother's caress outside of rubber gloves.

David can only be handled through rubber sleeves built into the sides of the isolator.

At age three, David began talking about life outside the bubble in terms of "when I get out."

Yet never has he expressed rage over his confinement. Psychiatrists at Baylor College of Medicine say that David realizes the bubble keeps him alive.

Many medical treatments have been considered — but all rejected — for David, who has no known living relatives with a good match to try a possible bone-marrow trans-

plant, the method thought to bring the best chance for survival. David's healthy sister, Katherine, age 13, did not match properly to be a donor.

The only time David ventured outside his sterile bubble was during several excursions in miniature space suits, similar to the kind that American astronauts wore on the moon. David's chances of getting another suit to accommodate his growth are not known. Dr. William T. Shearer, professor of pediatrics, microbiology and immunology at Baylor College of Medicine and David's primary physician for the past three years, said it was "a hassle" getting David ready for the outings and he could only remain in the suit for four hours.

Shearer says David is "an amazing little boy. Despite being in the isolators, he is growing, learning and is doing quite well" — and of course, Shearer notes, he's never been sick.

The most important development for David, was the decision by his parents and physicians to let him stay at home more to increase the interaction with family and peers.

Except for week-long intervals twice a year when he will return to Texas Children's Hospital for medical tests, David will reside in his family's home in a Houston suburb.

His mother, Carol was quoted as saying, "One of the reasons we wanted David at home with us was to give him religious training, to share our faith with him. He is our son and this is where he belongs."

David's protective units are growing and now occupy nearly all of the family's living and dining rooms. Everything David touches, wears or eats must be sterilized

before it is placed inside the isolator.

Celebrating his 10th birthday recently, David received a chocolate cake and several more "Star Wars" toys.

David has assembled a miniature mobile solar system out of string, marbles, balls and other round objects, his mother said. She added, he's fascinated with outer space, science fiction stories and is becoming a whiz at the computer game "Odyssey."

David "attends" his fourth grade class in a suburban area public school through a telephone hook-up. Under the Education for All Handicapped Children's Act of Texas, he is entitled to free appropriate education in the least restrictive environment at no cost to the family.

Through the phone hook-up, David can participate in classroom activities such as spelling bees, answering questions and reading in turn.

His parents and doctors say David is "highly motivated," indicated by his above-average grades. Next in the isolator will be a set of presterilized reference books.

According to Dr. Shearer, David's latest possibility to freedom from the isolator could be an experimental bone marrow transplant being tested in New York City by Dr. Robert A. Good at Memorial-Sloan Kettering Cancer Center.

Good believes he has a method to use non-matching bone marrow that with a special treatment, will not be rejected by the recipient. Shearer said results of Good's animal and human work will have to be carefully evaluated for an indefinite length of time before considering such a procedure on David.

Top policewoman in France fights subway crime

By Carolyn Lesh

PARIS, (AP) — Nadine Joly's life story is the stuff of which television police series are made. At age 28, she is bright, witty, attractive, an expert marksman and the top policewoman in France.

She wears no uniform and has never had to use the gun she carries. It is in conservative business clothes and armed with a law degree that she executes her duties as the No. 1 opponent of the criminals who lurk beneath the streets of Paris.

Since November, Police Commander Joly has headed security operations for the Paris Metro, the city's extensive subway system that carries 4 million passengers a day along with an untold number of pickpockets and petty criminals.

From her office wedged in between the Seine River and a Metro line, Miss Joly directs a staff of 430 administrators and patrolmen who are out to stop the rising Metro crime rate. All but two of her subordinates are men.

"The first reaction by most of the men was just to observe me to see if I was competent," she said during a recent interview. "I really can't say we've had any problems because of my being a woman."

The rarity of the situation, however, has not escaped Miss Joly's sense of humor. A recruiting poster she placed on her office door shows two virile cops and a German shepherd in an outdoor scene with the caption: The national police — a man's job.

"That's not true anymore," the brunette and hazel-eyed police commander laughed. "It's an old poster." But not that old.

Until 1975, women were not admitted to the Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Police — France's prestigious two-year police academy that graduates only about 100 police commanders a year. It is from their ranks that the police leaders of France generally emerge.

On the other side of the French police hierarchy are the "Gardiens de La Paix" — the uniformed patrolmen who were without female colleagues in their training programs until only four years ago.

There are less than 150 women among France's 80,000 uniformed policemen.

Among the nation's 1,800 police commanders, 43 are women.

Miss Joly says it was only by chance that she applied for admission to the police academy's class of 1977.

"I had just finished my masters in law and I

saw a notice at school that applications were being accepted for the Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Police," the five-foot, three-inch (1.63 meter) policewoman recalled. "The timing just seemed right. It was the first time I ever thought about entering the police profession."



CRIME OPPONENT: Nadine Joly, France's top ranking woman cop, sits in her office and explains her duties as the number one opponent of pickpockets and petty criminals in the Paris subway system.

Miss Joly and about 200 other women applied to the academy that year. Eight women and 102 men were admitted.

"I've never belonged to any women's liberation movement. I find them rather extremist," she said. "But feminists have made positive contributions, I might have found it impossible to enter the Ecole Nationale when I did if the women's movement hadn't been around."

After her graduation from the academy, Miss Joly went to work in the administrative sections of various police districts in Paris. She was serving as the deputy to a district chief when she was appointed head of security for the 353-station subway system.

"Crime on the Metro has been on the rise in the past few years," Miss Joly said. "The worst problem is with 'bberies'."

The policewoman stood up and pointed to charts behind her desk. For the month of September alone, the charts showed there were 259 robberies — a 72 percent increase from the year before and a whopping 123 percent higher than the September rate two years ago.

"To fight the increase, we've beefed up police patrols in the Metro during the hours when the highest proportion of crimes are committed," she said and then with a half smile added, "we're also trying to get the public to cooperate more when a crime's been committed, but you know there are a lot of people out there who don't want to get involved."

There were 803 violent crimes in the Paris Metro last year. By comparison, the New York City subway system last year recorded 9,655 major crimes, including 20 murders.

"We rarely have a murder on the Metro," Miss Joly said. "It's never been more than three or four a year. Perhaps it's because we have gun control laws in France."

An expert marksman, Miss Joly said she sometimes likes to take a breather from her work day by sharpening her skills with a bit of target practice.

"It's amazing how much stress you can work off with an hour of shooting," she said. "I also love to go out dancing to relax after a hard day's work," she said smiling broadly. "I love to dance — disco, tango, cha-cha, you name it. It's the best way to relax."

Expensive 'time pieces' breaking sales records, stores offering gold jeweled watches are popular

By John F. Berry

NEW YORK (WP) — To most people, status is having some designer's name stamped on the rear end of a pair of jeans. But there is another, more subtle and much more expensive symbol of success that is racking up record sales in stores from Fifth Avenue to Rodeo Drive. It's the expensive Swiss watch, or — as jewelers like to refer to it — the time piece.

Prosperous status-seekers are making business better than ever for the stores selling gold and jeweled watches. As one French jeweler in New York explained, "with a Rolex a man is an arrived guy."

"I'm amazed at the letters containing checks we're getting from all over the country," says Robert Wexler, managing director of Tournau on Madison Avenue, which carries virtually every make of watch.

According to Wexler, the surge in interest in expensive watches began about five years ago. Wexler, whose business has been in his family for five generations, says sales of Swiss watches at his stores here and Bal Harbour, Fla., have increased at a startling annual rate of 40 percent to 60 percent during the past few years.

Explaining the popularity of the expensive time pieces, Wexler said a watch makes a statement unlike any other product; after all, nobody knows who made your suit.

Furthermore, while it used to be considered a cliché to give a retiring worker a watch, more and more corporations are buy-

ing expensive watches to say goodbye to valued employees, he said.

Among the Swiss-made watches that jewelers say are enjoying the most success are Ebel, Baume Mercier Piaget, and Rolex. The Japanese makers, who have captured a large part of the lower-priced watch market, are no competition for the Swiss on the upper end of scale where digital watches and oriental makes are viewed as declassé.

Since most buyers are seeking more than time from their watches, it is not surprising that Rolex watches, the most easily identifiable of all, are the hottest sellers. With their telltale yellow gold, stainless steel or combination bracelets, Rolex oysters (so called because they are guaranteed waterproof) start at \$725.

But it's the more expensive Rolexes that sell so well that buyers must wait months for delivery.

"The only problem is supply," says Wexler, whose stores maintain waiting lists for the Rolex steel and gold model (\$2,100) and the president (\$7,900 for band and watch, \$3,600 for band alone). Only eight years ago the president cost \$1,000, he said.

"It's astounding," says Eve Phalis, manager of Theodore Nye Jewelers on Connecticut Avenue in Washington, who now sells more expensive watches than anything else in the store. "Rolex watches are the hot, hot item and we just wish we had more of them."

Theodore Nye advertises an irresistible financing scheme that allows the credit-worthy buyer who can't live without a Rolex to acquire one without laying out any cash up

front. For no downpayment, no interest, and with one year to pay, you too can own a diamond oyster (\$1,047.92 a month for his, \$716.67 for hers). So far Theodore Nye has encountered no deadbeats, he says.

"One of our customers bought a white gold Rolex three years ago, a yellow gold one last year and this year he is buying a diamond dial," says Phalis. "That's what's nice about Rolexes: you can add to them."

Rolex is owned by a Swiss foundation named after Hans Wilsdorf, the founder of the 76-year-old Geneva concern. The foundation is typically Swiss about revealing sales figures, but according to Rolex's U.S. president, Rene Dentan, about 22 percent of the production comes to this country. "We are trying to cope with the demand," says the apologetic Dentan, who adds that Rolex watches are most in demand in the sunbelt states of Florida, Texas and California.

Which is precisely the point made by Lawrence G. Kaufman, manager of Van Cleef Arpels Time Boutique. "While the Rolex has a terrific movement," says Kaufman, whose store doesn't carry the popular make, "it's a bit clunky. They like it out west, but here in New York we like to think we're more sophisticated."

Among the brands favored by Van Cleef is Piaget, the Swiss company that produces watches with truly shocking price tags. At Tournau, for example, there is an open and diamond women's watch selling for \$65,000, and Van Cleef has one with emeralds, diamonds and gold for \$98,000.

Instead of the "clunky" Rolex, Kaufman suggests a very thin Piaget watch with a silver of black onyx for a face at about \$4,800. And, for the "perfect match," he offers a set of matching onyx and diamond cufflinks for \$3,800, or for a woman, matching earrings.

A few doors down Fifth Avenue, William S. Cori, managing director of Bucherer Inc., says that certain of the high-priced watches — above \$5,000 — "known no sales resistance." And even at Tiffany Co., where big spending is endemic, a salesman described demand for Rolex and other costly watches as "unbelievable." Pointing to a particularly popular Patek Philippe Watch, he said with a shrug, "it's \$5,000 for the watch with a strap, and if you want a bracelet, it's \$10,000."

Cartier, meanwhile, holds firm to its traditional design with roman numerals on the watch face. The famous store's patented square tank watch (created in 1918 in honor of the American Tank Corp) is selling with renewed vigor at prices ranging from about \$1,000 up to \$10,050. And for about \$6,800 more, Mr. Lady can have a tortue with a gold-and-diamond bracelet.

Clocks are not enjoying the same popularity these days, presumably because they can't be displayed as readily as watches. But pocket watches are "in," according to Wexler of Tournau, especially the design that displays the phases of the moon (\$6,900) and the \$20 gold coins that can be made into pocket watches for \$3,500 and up.

Bouncing one of the light coin-watches in his palm, Wexler said, "it would be easy to toss it to a paperboy, wouldn't it?"

Nigeria may follow suit

Norway announces cut in crude prices

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP) — In moves that may foreshadow more widespread reductions in crude oil prices, Norway has announced it was cutting the price of certain crudes Jan. 1, and Nigeria reportedly was doing the same.

In a related development, industry sources in the United States said Algeria was seeking to lure new buyers with unofficial offers to cut its price by 25 cents a barrel. Oil companies apparently balked at the suggestion. The actions were seen as further evidence that oil-producing nations, hard hit by the slowdown in economic activity in the United States and elsewhere, are according to market pressures in hopes of boosting their export.

Willy Olsen, a spokesman for Statoil, the Norwegian state oil company, announced the price reduction but would not reveal the new price to take effect Friday. Sources in Norway and the United States, however, said Statoil would cut its price for crude by 20 cents a barrel, to \$36.70. That price does not include delivery from the North Sea field to port.

Nigeria, which is a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, informed its customers that the prices of two of its lower-grade crudes would be cut Friday.

by between 30 cents and \$1.45 a barrel, according to *Platt's Oilgram News Report*, a New York-based trade journal. Mobil Corp. confirmed it had been notified of the price cuts. Mobil operates several fields in Nigeria.

Nigeria, whose economy was hard hit by a sharp reduction in exports last summer, has managed to increase production and sales recently by reducing the price of its top-grade crude to \$36.50 a barrel.

Nigeria lured away customers from Libya and Algeria, which produce a similar-quality oil. Libya cut its price by 50 cents a barrel to \$37 this month, and while Algeria has held its official price at \$37.50, analysts expect a cut of 50 cents a barrel or more early next year.

"There is no way that Libya and Algeria can continue to sell at those prices when Nigeria is charging \$36.50 a barrel for the same quality oil," said Constantine Fikatos, an energy analyst at Merrill Lynch and Co. in New York.

At OPEC's meeting in early December, Nigeria refused to raise its price. Several other OPEC members had agreed to cut the prices of some lower-grade crudes by between 20 cents and 70 cents a barrel, effective Jan. 1.

By World Development Movement

Accord on textile exports assailed

LONDON, Dec. 31 (AFP) — The new Multi-Fiber Arrangement (MFA) hammered out earlier this month in Geneva will damage Third World efforts to increase trade, the British-based World Development Movement (WDM) said Thursday.

The WDM, which claims to be Britain's main pressure group for Third World welfare, issued a press statement saying that the MFA represented "yet another tightening of the protectionist noose around the Third World". The new MFA took account of European Economic Community (EEC) efforts to brake Third World textile exports to Western Europe.

It also provided for individual arrangements between importing and exporting countries whenever MFA regulations were not to their liking. Both these measures were strongly resisted by Third World textile exporting countries during the MFA negotiations.

The WDM stated the British government Thursday for having demanded even tougher textile import restrictions than some of its EEC partners and other industrialized countries. "Britain's commitment to free trade for the Third World as way of helping their development has therefore in practice been totally abandoned", it concluded.

U.S. oil price decontrol lauded

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP) — The U.S. government's decision to end price controls on oil has been a rousing success, spurring increased domestic production, lower consumption and declining imports, the head of the oil industry's chief lobbying group has said.

In a year-end report, Charles J. Dibona, president of the American Petroleum Institute, said lifting of price controls had brought the country "good news for a change, about energy." In his first week in office, President Ronald Reagan removed all controls on oil,

eight months ahead of a schedule set by President Jimmy Carter.

Dibona said U.S. production in the contiguous 48 states in November 1981 was about 600,000 barrels a day above the level that would have prevailed had price controls remained in place. Energy department figures show that for the first 10 months of the year, production is running 25,000 barrels a day below 1980. But the API said its figures were based on estimates of what production would have declined to if trends set in the 1970s continued.

India to buy 16.8m tons of oil in '82

NEW DELHI, Dec. 31 (AP) — India has concluded agreements to buy up to 16.8 million tons of oil next year, but hopes to hold its imports to 14.5 million tons, a government spokesman said Thursday.

In addition, India expects to import 3.5 million to 4 million tons of petroleum products, a decrease from the roughly 5 million tons of refined products purchased this calendar year, said Petroleum Ministry Spokesman D. Kackwana.

The amount of oil the country imports during 1982 will depend on its local production, projected at 18 million tons of crude, about two million tons more than this year, Kackwana said. India is pegging its hopes for increased domestic production on its main Bombay High field in the Arabian Sea off the western port city of Bombay. That field produced about 8.5 million tons this year and is projected to pump 10 million to 11 million tons next year, Kackwana said. Plans call for boosting its output to 20 million to 22 million tons by 1984 as India continues to strive for self-sufficiency.

Kackwana declined to estimate how much India would spend on oil imports next year, saying it would depend on fluctuations in the prices charged by suppliers. Contracts concluded for 1982, in millions of tons of crude oil, are with Iran (4.8), Iraq (3.5) with an option for 1.5 more, Saudi Arabia (2.5), the Soviet Union (2.5) United Arab Emirates (1.0), Venezuela (0.5), and Nigeria, (0.5).

Bangladesh devalues taka

DACCA, Dec. 31 (AP) — The Bangladesh currency has been devalued another 2.43 percent.

With the latest measure, the taka has been devalued by nearly 19 percent since last February. The Bangladesh Bank Wednesday quoted the selling rate of a pound sterling at 38.0568 taka against 37.1545 Tuesday, while the U.S. dollar was quoted at 20.1572 taka against 19.6793 Tuesday.

The devaluation is believed to be a result of the visit in early December of a team from the International Monetary Fund which suggested at least a five percent devaluation.

U.K. asks importers to name producer

LONDON, Dec. 31 (AFP) — From Friday the country of origin must be shown on a wide range of goods imported into Britain. They include textiles, footwear, television sets, many electric appliances and cutlery.

The move has raised objections from the commission of the European Economic Community (EEC), which sees it as a possible non-tariff barrier to international trade.

U.S. Stock Market

NEW YORK — Stock prices edged upward Thursday morning, making a last run at a yearend rally.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks rose 1.71 to 874.81 in the first half hour. Gainers took a small lead over losers in the early rally of New York Stock Exchange-listed issues.

Some sporadic buying turned the market upward Wednesday in the absence of any striking news developments. Analysts said traders were doing some more nibbling Thursday in anticipation of the end of tax-selling pressures.

With higher taxes

French life to cost more

PARIS, Dec. 31 (AP) — French residents, already reeling from an estimated 14 percent inflation rate for 1981, will start off 1982 with substantial price increases in gasoline, hospital costs and an assortment of consumer goods.

But the elderly and handicapped, as well as the lowest-paid workers, are favored in the government's 1982 budget with increased social benefits. The government has announced a hike in the tax on gasoline as of Jan. 6 of about 5 percent overall, with premium gasoline now selling for 4.12 francs a liter (about \$2.80).

A day's stay in a French hospital will be 13.4 percent more expensive as of the first of the year. The total increase for 1982 could be as much as 17 percent, in light of the Socialist government's pledge to fight unemployment by creating 9,500 jobs in hospitals and allied medical services.

In addition, the bite taken out of French wage-earners' pay checks to pay for the national social security medical insurance system will be increased by 1 percent, following a 1 percent increase this autumn.

The state-owned airlines Air France and Air Inter are to increase their fares for a number of routes Jan. 1, and rail fares are expected to go up 6 percent in early 1982 and another 4 percent in the summer.

Car insurance (16 to 22 percent), the annual vehicle tax (25 percent), television sets (18 percent), cigarettes (11 percent) and the cost of playing a pinball machine are all going up in price, but the French Economics Ministry has still set a 10 percent inflation rate as its objective for 1982.

That goal may be threatened further by government plans to lift its price freeze on certain household articles and services at the end of March. The government is, however, holding the legal rate for rent increases well below inflation in most cases.

Also, the government has announced 20 percent increases in benefits for 1.85 million elderly and 380,000 handicapped persons, inclusion of the unemployed in the national health system and an increase in the minimum wage to 18.15 francs an hour (\$3.18 an hour).

For food price rise

2 Cuban policymakers fired

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP) — Cuba has dismissed two top economic policymakers following widespread public grumbling over increases in food prices, particularly in restaurants, informed sources have disclosed.

The price increases were imposed Dec. 14 and were temporarily rescinded last week after what the sources described as "vigorous protests" by trade union and student groups. "There was obvious discontent and it was heard and heard very loudly," said one informant.

Dismissed from their posts were the Minister of Internal Trade Serafin Fernandez Rodriguez, and the minister-president of the state committee on prices, Santiago Riera Hernandez. The informants, who asked not to be identified, said there were protests because the burden of the price hikes fell most heavily on restaurants patronized by low and middle-income Cubans. Revised price increases were to be announced in February.

In addition to restaurant prices, the Cuban governments also increased the prices of some 1,500 other items. Many basic consumer goods were affected, including milk, rice, sugar, beans, cooking oil, meat, fish, coffee, fruit, vegetables, cigars and cigarettes. Of all the increases, however, the prices

affecting restaurants were believed to have had the most impact because eating out is a favorite Cuban pastime.

By going to restaurants, Cubans eat better — and the food they eat is not charged against the monthly food allocation each Cuban receives under the rationing system. Only rarely since the start of the revolution has the Cuban government raised prices. It often has responded to inflationary pressures by reducing the supply.

The Dec. 14 announcement said the price increases were below recent wage hikes, meaning there has still a net increase in worker purchasing power.

It also drew a distinction between price increases in Socialist and capitalist countries. In the latter category, it said, price increase mean an increase in "monopoly profits" while in the former, they are "in favor of people."

According to the analysts, the government increased prices because the wage increases had caused an excess of money in circulation. In addition, the price increases also will enable the government to reduce its subsidies on consumer items and therefore the drain on the national budget.

Oil tankers used to carry coal, sheep

PARIS, Dec. 31 (AFP) — Nobody loves oil tankers any more. Unless they can use them for carrying coal. Or sheep.

It's been a disastrous year in the tanker business, with around 120 going to the breakers' yards in the past 12 months, and some 130 laid up at the present time. Freight rates for oil tankers are now the lowest for six years.

The oil glut is to blame. Crude oil reservoirs are at bursting point in the Western world. And in any case these customers are not rushing to order new oil when the producing countries are trimming their crude rates. Output in 1981 averaged some 22,480,000 barrels a day against the 1980 figure of 26,870,000. No wonder tankers are less in demand.

Many tankers are being used for off-shore storage. Some 130 very large crude carriers (VLCC's) of over 160,000 ton are being used for this purpose. One-third of the Japanese tanker fleet is so employed. A number of tankers have been converted

into ore or coal carriers. Some can be heard bleating their way from Australia to the Middle East with a load of sheep. There is yet another solution: putting tankers into mothballs. You can see plenty on a forced rest cure in the West Indies, in Norway or Brunei Bay. Some of them arrived there direct from the shipyard and wouldn't know an oil terminal if they saw one.

As to the breakers' yards, tanker owners are getting only \$100 per ton scrap value, half the figure of a year ago, in Taiwan or South Korea. A supertanker fitted with sophisticated equipment that cost \$50 million to build in 1975 would be lucky to fetch \$10 million at the yard today.

Tanzania to build big transmission line

DAR ES SALAAM, Dec. 31 (AFP) — The state-owned Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) is expected to invite international firms to participate in the construction of a power transmission-line in northern Tanzania's Kilimanjaro region to help speed-up the local rural electrification program.

The project, expected to cost about \$9.3 million is intended to be completed by 1984. A TANESCO official said a project feasibility study had been conducted by a Japanese firm — the international Electric Power Development Company — and TANESCO was presently negotiating with various international institutions for funds to carry out small hydroelectric projects to speed up the country's wide rural electrification program.

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Public sector wages frozen in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, DEC. 31 (R) — Economy Minister Roberto Alemann announced an indefinite wage freeze for Argentina's public-sector workers Wednesday night as part of an austerity drive to overcome the country's worst crisis this century.

Alemann told press conference the freeze would result in major savings as the public sector accounted for 50 percent of the national treasury's expenditure.

The minister, sworn in a week ago when Argentina's new military President Leopoldo Galtieri took office, said the value added tax (VAT) on the retail price of medicines and food would rise by 10 to 12 percent. He also announced an indefinite freeze on the minimum taxable income for employees. The minister said other austerity measures were planned.

Insurers' step causes worry in Australia

SYDNEY, Dec. 31 (R) — The unprecedented refusal of international insurers to cover Australian shipowners against losses caused by strikes has highlighted the damage being done to the country's economy by its chronic industrial problems.

The prospect of a surge in the already high level of disputes and a wage explosion in 1982 has caused concern about whether Australia may sacrifice some of the rich potential offered by a boom in development of its vast mineral and resources wealth.

Industrial disputes combined with a general world recession and other problems had already caused a significant downward revision in forecasts made in the middle of this year about buoyant prospects for the Australian economy.

But the announcement this week of tough measures by the London-based Shipowners' Mutual Strike Assurance Association, known as the Strike Club, still came as a bombshell.

Dollar down in dull trading

LONDON, Dec. 31 (AP) — The American dollar finished a year of strength with a slight show of weakness against major currencies in very thin trading Thursday. Gold and silver bullion ended a disastrous year with a minor rally. The power behind the dollar's strong showing in 1981 was near-record-high U.S. interest rates.

But the dollar began to dwindle late in the year as the prime rate which American banks give their best customers eased from 20.5 percent in May to 15.5 at the end of December.

The following are the closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):

London	400.50
Paris	403.28
Frankfurt	401.87
Zurich	400.50
Hong Kong	401.87

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 7:00 p.m. Thursday	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
Baharini Dinar	9.00	9.08	
Bangladesh Taka	—	15.20	
Belgian Franc (1,000)	—	86.10	
Canadian Dollar	—	268.50	
Deutsche Mark (100)	151.60	151.35	
Dutch Guilder (100)	138.75	138.60	
Egyptian Pound	3.46	3.95	
Emirates Dirham (100)	93.00	93.15	
French Franc (100)	60.00	59.95	
Greek Drachma (1,000)	55.00	59.20	
Indian Rupee (100)	—	37.60	
Iranian Ryal (100)	—	—	
Israeli Sheqel	6.50	—	
Italian Lira (10,000)	28.70	28.40	
Japanese Yen (1,000)	—	15.60	
Jordanian Dinar	10.15	10.10	
Kuwaiti Dinar	12.14	12.14	
Lebanese Lira (100)	74.40	74.15	
Moroccan Dirham (100)	60.50	64.60	
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	34.68	
Philippines Peso (100)	—	42.25	
Pound Sterling	6.54	6.53	
Qatari Ryal (100)	94.00	94.05	
Singapore Dollar (100)	—	167.15	
Spanish Peseta (1,000)	—	35.40	
Swiss Franc (100)	190.40	190.35	
Syrian Lira (100)	58.30	63.50	
Turkish Lira (1,000)	—	—	
U.S. Dollar	3.429	3.422	
Yemeni Ryal (100)	75.00	74.90	

Selling Price Buying Price

Gold kg. 44,300 44,100

10 Tolas bar 5,170 5,130

Ounce 1,410 1,380

The above cash and transfer rates are supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency, Exchange & Commerce, Gabel St., Tel. 6420932, Jeddah.

SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT TENDERS				
Authority	Description	Tender Number	Tender Price (\$R)	Closing Date
Jazan Educational Zone for Boys	Construction of simplified structures for schools	—	500	15-12-1981
Khams Misakin Municipality	Four and seven millimeter asphalt layer for some streets	20	—	18-12-1981
" "	Slabbing the mayor's office	20	—	1-2-1982
" "	Temporary fences for public utilities and graveyards	20	—	18-12-82

PORTS AUTHORITY JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT SHIPS MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS ON 4TH RABI AL AWAL 1402/30TH DECEMBER 1981				
Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arri.
1A	Ville Due Havre	Shobokshi	Contrs/Trucks/Trailers/Mobiles	28-12-81
2	Garnet Ace	A.E.T.	Vehicles	28-12-81
4	State of Andhra Pradesh	Alsaada	General	25-12-81
5	Frigo America	Alsaada	Fruits	25-12-81
6	Volosko	Kanoo	Rice/Gen/Contrs	25-12-81
7	Helel Wave	Alpha	Rice/General/Car	26-12-81
8	Han Gek	Alpha	Bagged Barley	25-12-81
9	Wakatake Maru	Alireza	Plant/H. Veh./C.Good	28-12-81
10	Ahmed Al Fateh	Kanoo	Contrs/Gen/Ldg.Mtys	28-12-81
11	Hellen	ElHawi	General	24-12-81
12	Char Hsing	Abdallah	Contrs/Steel/Gen	24-12-81
13	Golden Riyadh	El Hawi	Contrs/Stl/Phy/Gen.	26-12-81
14	El Vina	Fayez	Durra	27-12-81
15	Solidarity	Orri	General/Tea	28-12-81
19	Jeddah Cement 1	Alsaabah	Bulk Cement	24-12-81
20	Singapore Island	Alsaabah	Bagged Corn/Gen.	27-12-81
21	Resurgence Express	Barnaodah	Bagged Wheat	27-12-81
24	Char Lo	Abdallah	Steel/Gen/Contrs.	25-12-81
2526	Tricolor	Barber	Contrs/Gen/Ldg.Mty	28-12-81
27	Grand Canaria	Star	Durra	25-12-81
28	Mistral Universal	Star	Reefer Cargo	20-12-81
29	Syros	M.T.A.	Frozen Chicken	27-12-81
30	Caylion	El Hawi	Tiles	28-12-81
35	Charlotte Maersk	Kanoo	Containers	28-12-81
36	Cardigan Bay	Samsco	Containers	28-12-81
38	Princess Mary	Gulf	Steel Bars	28-12-81
39	Valeria	Alireza	Containers	26-12-81
40	Puerto Cadiz	O.C.E.	Oranges	23-12-81
41	Midast Seine	Barnaodah	Wheat-Barley	22-12-81
42	Father Panos	Star	Barley	25-12-81
RoRo	Catherine Schiaffino	S.F.T.C.	Mafia/RoRo /Trls.	26-12-81

JUBAIL PORT SUB : SHIP MOVEMENTS-WED 4.3.1401/30.12.81				
Berth	Name of Ship	Agent	Cargo	Arri.
2	Hoegh Cairn	Kanoo	Gen. Cargo	27-12-81
6	Hermes Scan	GAC	Gen. Cargo/Contrs	28-12-81
8	Tanjah Holweda	Kanoo	Gen. Cargo	22-12-81
Anchor	Stove Campbell	Barber	Bulk Cement	15-12-81

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PAGE 12

Poll shows sympathy for Brigades

Dozier photo authentic, Italy says

ROME, Dec. 31 (AP) — Experts studying a photo released by the Red Brigades of kidnapped American Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier have confirmed the snapshot is authentic and point out that the general was chained when the picture was taken.

Earlier, police suspected the photo was a montage, but a study conducted by the Interior Ministry showed it was a normal picture, the experts said. An enlargement of the photo shows a chain on his right wrist that is not visible in the original.

Over arms sales to Taipei

Peking attacks America

PEKING, Dec. 31, (R) — China said Thursday Sino-American relations have reached a crucial stage and accused the United States of interfering in internal Chinese affairs by planning further arms sales to Taipei.

The Communist Party newspaper *People's Daily* said in a commentary: "News from Washington shows that the U.S. government is not only preparing to continue to sell weapons to Taiwan but is also considering increasing its activities in that aspect and has even repeatedly claimed that it is none of China's business. This has made the problem more serious and means that the time has now arrived when the question has to be solved."

The paper also asked whether U.S. interest in selling advanced weapons to Taipei was not "hegemonic," a label it usually reserves for the Soviet Union, its No. 1 ideological foe.

Diplomatic sources said Thursday's commentary was clearly intended as a sign of Peking's nervousness over the planned spare parts sale. The Chinese have not so far directly criticized the deal, merely saying that they are seeking a clarification.

The *People's Daily* said arms sales to Taipei constituted an "encroachment on

Police reported no clues in their search for the hideout where the Red Brigades are holding Dozier, kidnapped from his home in the northern city of Verona on Dec. 17. Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini told U.S. President Ronald Reagan that the kidnapping of Dozier, the highest ranking American at the NATO headquarters in Verona, is an attempt to destabilize the international situation.

"It is a tragic episode that confirms the existence of international roots of terrorism," Spadolini said in the letter released by his

Chinese sovereignty and interference in China's internal affairs.

"Of course, the United States is no exception," it added, indirectly reminding Washington that diplomatic relations between China and the Netherlands were downgraded after the Hague agreed to sell two submarines to Taipei.

The newspaper accused the United States of having "sought all kinds of excuses to evade its commitments" since the two countries established full diplomatic relations in 1979.

It said China had "always regarded and dealt with Sino-American relations from the point of view of global strategy." It asked the Reagan administration to forget its ideological support for Taipei and unite with Peking in opposing the Soviet Union.

It reiterated that since 1979 China has been committed to solving the Taipei question peacefully, and that Peking has made repeated overtures to the Nationalist-ruled island, all of which have been rejected. Three gestures "have created favorable conditions for the United States to stop arms sales to Taiwan, to cease intervening in Chinese internal affairs and to remove the obstacles threatening bilateral relations," the paper added.

clearly all guerrilla strongholds from the area. At the time, an army source said about 200 persons were killed in the fighting. Residents, however, said "many more" persons most of them peasants, died in the fighting.

Sources with ties to the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front — an alliance of guerrilla groups seeking to oust the U.S.-backed civilian-military junta — have said government troops gunned down at least 1,000 civilians during the 12-day counterinsurgency drive in Morazan.

About 1,500 infantry troops backed by artillery, helicopters and U.S.-made jet fighters took part in the Morazan action, according to army sources. During the Morazan offensive the army also announced that it had captured the Guerrillas' Radio Venceremos transmitter. The shortwave broadcasts had gone off the air days before the army made the announcement and they were resumed about one week later.

About 32,000 persons are said to have died in political violence across this strife-torn Central American nation since the ruling junta took power in October 1979.

American rescued from sinkhole

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, Dec. 31 (AP) — A man who fell into an 18-foot-deep (5.5-meter) sinkhole while hiking was rescued after eight days when teenagers hunting squirrels heard his cries for help officials said.

"I felt like I was down there twice as long as I really was," Jeff Hogue, 34, said Wednesday from his bed at the University of Tennessee Hospital where he is recovering from hypothermia and dehydration. "I could tell when it was day and night, but my system was totally screwed up."

Hogue, who was rescued Tuesday, had told a friend eight days ago he was going to walk to Black Mountain, North Carolina. But he fell into the sinkhole in East Knox County later the same day.

Model

and the inefficiency of your superiors. Flood the army and commissars with questions and pretend to be a half-wit." "At least passive resistance against the enemy is still possible," said a leaflet circulated with the name of rural Solidarity said.

The government, in an apparent attempt to stem the tide of such leaflets, has banned the sale of paper, according to a Solidarity publication. Authorities outlawed private possession of duplicating machines and distribution of anti-government materials shortly after martial law was declared.

Warsaw radio said the Polish Cabinet decided Wednesday to postpone local elections scheduled for February — an indication that authorities may intend to maintain martial law at least that long. The elections are to be rescheduled "when there are conditions for voting in an atmosphere of social peace in the spirit of constitutionality," the broadcast said.

The radio also said the curfew in effect since martial law was imposed would be lifted for Thursday "in view of constantly improving social discipline." The government

achieved a similar breach in the curfew last week so that Poles could attend the festival. However, traditional festival parties Thursday night in Warsaw restaurants were banned, according to a dispatch — subject to censorship — filed by AP correspondent Thomas W. Netter.

Normal communications have been cut in Poland, and Western reporters must file most dispatches through government censors. Both official and unofficial reports are difficult to verify. Netter said Poles showed signs of apathy, indifference and resignation to the military regime and many refer to the days before Dec. 13 as "before the war."

State-run radio reported without elaboration that the nation's minimum wage and government assistance to low income families would be increased starting Jan. 1. But there were other indications that 1982 will mean further belt-tightening and the loss of some privileges won by Solidarity.

The official news agency PAP said planned price increases for raw materials would be passed on to consumers, and workers in many enterprises will face six-day work weeks.

office here. "It shows a new phase in the Red Brigades' anti-NATO strategy, with obvious objectives of international destabilization."

NATO officials said Judith Dozier, the wife of the general had received dozens of telegrams and letters of sympathy and support and that she would try to answer them personally.

A poll published in the left-leaning news weekly *L'Espresso* on Wednesday shows that more than half of Italian youths aged 20-24 have sympathy for the objectives of the Red Brigades.

The poll said 21.1 percent of youths interviewed in that age group believe the Red Brigades "are fighting for a better society" and 35.1 percent believe they are "pursuing just ends with mistaken means."

"Something is changing profoundly in public opinion with respect to the phenomenon of terrorism," the magazine said, adding that the long exposure to violence has dulled many Italians reaction to terrorist acts.

In the 20-24 age group, 29.8 percent called the Red Brigades "dangerous assassins" and 17.5 percent called them "crazy." The rest were undecided.

Among the population at large, 9.5 percent of Italians interviewed believe the Red Brigades "are fighting for a better society." Another 30.1 percent said the Red Brigades are "pursuing just ends with mistaken means," *L'Espresso* said.

The poll, conducted by the Makno Research Institute, said 30.9 percent of those interviewed consider the Red Brigades "dangerous assassins" and 22.8 percent say they are "crazy." The rest were undecided.

The weekly journal *L'Europeo* said in an article in its latest edition that the Italian Interior Ministry circulated a warning 12 days before Gen. Dozier was abducted that the Red Brigades were planning to strike against senior NATO officials.

The article also said Italian police responsible for internal security at NATO bases gave the U.S. military advance warning of the attack. Both Interior Ministry and police officials declined to comment on the report.

Pentagon denies gas plan for U.K.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP) — The U.S. Defense Department denied that Washington intended stocking nerve gas in Britain as reported in the British press. A spokesman said Wednesday the reports were wrong, although there had been indeed a study made in the summer of 1980 about stocking of nerve gas in general.

A former member of the committee that made the study, Amoretta Hoebler, now an assistant undersecretary of state with the Pentagon, said that stocking nerve gas abroad was desirable, but denied there had been any recommendation to do so in Britain.

Heart pump developed

BOSTON, Massachusetts, Dec. 31 (AP) — Researchers at Pennsylvania State University have developed a heart-stimulating air pump that could be crucial during open heart surgery. *The New England Journal of Medicine* reported in its latest edition, published Thursday.

The pump, which is still in its experimental stages, aids the heart's ventricles to continue functioning when heartbeat is too weak to regulate blood flow.

Weakening heartbeat is a common occurrence after open-heart surgery. Dr. William Pierce, the head of the research effort, said half of the deaths during such operations could be attributed to a stoppage by one or both of the heart's ventricles, which pump blood upward into the aorta and the bloodstream.

Dr. Pierce said he hoped a miniature pump could be developed within five years. Such a device, which would be implanted under the abdomen muscles, would stimulate a weak ventricle for up to two years. *The New England Journal of Medicine* quoted him as saying.

MADRID, Dec. 31, (AFP) — Two young South Americans kidnapped Dr. Julio Iglesias, father of Spanish singer Julio Iglesias, from his clinic here Tuesday, the day after he returned from spending holidays with his son in Miami, Florida.

Police have dropped the uncertainty they showed Wednesday over whether the gynecologist had in fact been kidnapped, and Thursday they issued "composite photos of two suspects, sent out hundreds of police to

join in the search and alerted all frontier posts and airports.

The crime is not considered to have any political motive, but is being treated as a classical bid to wrest ransom from the multimillionaire singer. Iglesias is one of the world's most highly paid singers. Hospital sources said that Dr. Iglesias was seized at the clinic at about 12.30 p.m. Tuesday, and not at his home as earlier reported.

He was last seen in the company of two men

claiming to be journalists for a West German television network, who had arrived earlier at the clinic for an interview. The three men were together for an hour before leaving.

A male nurse said later that one of the two visitors had one arm covered by a newspaper as though he was hiding a gun. Other hospital staff said that Dr. Iglesias appeared strained and worried while he was with the two men, who both spoke Spanish with South American accents.

Meanwhile the singer is in permanent contact with the Spanish police, and is staying beside his telephone at home waiting for a ransom call from the kidnappers. Newsmen have been asked not to telephone him so that the line could be kept free for any call from the kidnappers.

The singer heard the news about his father from his former wife, Isabelle Presley, who is holidaying in Switzerland with their three children. "Police thought that I was the best person to break the news," she told him.

Police said that the singer and his children had been given strong police protection for some months as they were prime kidnapping targets, but his father had refused.

Dr. Iglesias was apparently unconcerned by the kidnapping threat and did not take any special precautions, reports said. All he did was sell a luxury limousine which his son had given him so that he could move around more discreetly.

Sources said the singer's brother Carlos Enrique Iglesias arrived in Madrid Thursday from Miami to keep in close touch with the search for Dr. Iglesias.

Thais sink Cambodian boat in clash

BANGKOK, Dec. 31 (AFP) — Cambodia Thursday reacted angrily to a clash in which two Thai patrol boats sank a Cambodian "speedboat" on Monday, demanding the return of five surviving crew, but Thailand insisted its vessels had acted in "self-defense."

In a terse statement by its news agency monitored here, the Vietnam-backed Cambodian government accused Thailand of "piracy" and "gross violation" of its sovereignty in the Gulf of Thailand clash, in which eight armed Cambodians were killed.

The statement also demanded the return of the sunken vessel, and accused Thai vessels of "serious provocation" by penetrating 15 kms into Cambodian territorial waters off the southwestern province of Koh Kong and opening fire on the patrolling Cambodian boat.

But Thai National Security Council chief Prasong Soonsiri, maintaining that Thailand acted in "self-defense," said the Thai Navy was "doing its duty of protecting Thai territorial waters."

The Foreign Ministry spokesman Jetr Sucharitkul added that an expected note to the United Nations would probably explain "why we had to use our right to self-defense."

The Thai patrol team were unhurt in the clash. Six Cambodians were killed instantly and two of seven captured later died in Trat province, at the southeastern most tip of Thailand.

According to delayed Thai military reports, the Thai navy sent patrol boats in response to a distress call from a fishing trawler that said it was being chased by an "armed Cambodian fishing boat."

The Thai patrolmen fired warning shots in a bid to stop the pursuit, but the Cambodians fired back, triggering a gun battle. Two artillery shots hit the Cambodian vessel, sinking it in a huge blaze. Thailand observes an eight-mile territorial boundary and a 200-mile economic zone.

Cambodia, in the latest of a long series of charges which Thailand has always denied, also accused Thailand of 346 incursions into Cambodian waters in the week ending Dec. 24.



SUSPECTS: The Madrid police released the two composite photos of suspected kidnappers of Dr. Julio Iglesias, father of Spanish singer Julio Iglesias Tuesday. The pictures were made from witnesses' accounts.

Sanctions against Soviets pose problem to Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 31, (AFP) — The government of the new Argentinean president, Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri, faces two major problems barely a week after being installed with seven civilian and three military members, diplomatic and political sources noted here.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan's economic sanctions against the USSR, with the hope of support from the U.S. allies, may provide a tough test for the diplomats of Argentina, which has shown its firm resolve to get closer to the United States.

At the same time growing opposition among some military officers within Argentina to the privatizing of several sectors of the economy, one of the new government's economic aims, could create huge difficulties.

The opposition could even foil the entire austerity policy which is supposed to be the departure point for solving the country's economic crisis, and restoring the people's confidence in the "process of national reorganization" which the military has conducted since a March 1976 coup ousted Isabel Peron.

A year or so ago the Soviet Union became the customer of Argentina, particularly for grain and meat, Argentina's two chief export items. Thus any grain embargo following President Reagan's call is considered "almost unthinkable" for Argentina, which sells 80 percent of its cereals output to the USSR.

Economic and technical agreements have been concluded with the USSR, and Argentina also has a pressing need for foreign currency, its reserves being under \$5,000 million and its external debt exceeding \$30,000 million.

The fairly delicate position of the Argentinean government, trying to achieve a clear diplomatic re-positioning within the Western camp while maintaining its substantial economic links with the Socialist bloc, could lead it to make certain concessions to the White House, however. It is felt here, in particular, that Argentina could play a more active part in the conflict in El Salvador whose government, closely watched by the

United States is fighting guerrilla forces.

The economic opposition from some military circles has meanwhile been to the main lines of the big recovery plan by new Economic Minister Roberto Alemann, who has insisted on an austerity policy by reducing state spending and privatizing some large enterprises.

The reservations have been expressed despite the fact that the policy has been approved by Gen. Galtieri, and the ruling junta of which he remains a member as army commander in chief.

Some military leaders feel that companies such as the YPF oil group, the railways and Aerolineas Argentinas, and companies close to the armed forces due to their military or paramilitary output, are of highly strategic importance and should not therefore escape state control.

These are among the companies making the most losses, and headed generally by retired generals. Having inherited the 1982 budget plans of the previous government headed by Gen. Roberto Viola, the new economy minister would like to trim the armed forces' money supply, some of his aides say.

German spies swapped

BERLIN, Dec. 31 (AP) — East and West Germany have secretly traded ten accused spies, apparently as part of a major agent exchange begun in October, the *Berliner Morgenpost* reported Thursday.

Three agents convicted by the East Germans were returned on Dec. 15 to West Germany in return for seven accused East German spies held in the West, the newspaper said. The three former East German prisoners were serving prison terms ranging from 12 years to life, the newspaper said.

The exchange was thought to be part of a complicated spy swap in which Guenther Guillaume, an East German agent and close aide to former Chancellor Willy Brandt, was released to the East in October. The discovery of Guillaume led to Brandt's resignation.

From page one

Iran

The Iraqi News Agency quoted Gen. Shanshal as saying the Iraqis had flooded low-lying land near the village of Bostan close to the border in Iran and attacked from six directions on the night of Nov. 28. He said the offensive "ended in failure on all fronts, except for one very narrow front between the sand hills and the Karneh River... through which it (Iran) was able to make an opening through which it could reach the village of Busaytin (Bostan)."

The general was quoted as saying that Iran's fifth counter-offensive took place in mountainous areas further north. He said the Iraqis had gained some footholds in the area, but had been driven out again.

Tehran radio, monitored in London reported that Iranian Prime Minister Hosein Mousavi said Thursday Iran would fight Iraqi forces as long as they remained on its territory, Tehran radio reported. "We do not want the issue of the war to be considered as the main objective of the trip. But to explain the victories of the Iranian Army to our Syrian brothers," he told the radio.

Iran has in the past refused all international mediation efforts to end the war with Iraq. The Khomenei regime has insisted upon a full Iraqi withdrawal from Iranian territory captured in the early stages of the war before participating in negotiations.

Meanwhile, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has said that Iraq would win its war with Iran however long it lasted. President Hussein's statement to the parliament followed a detailed account of recent battles by the Iraqi chief of staff, Gen. Abdul-Jabbar Shanshal. He spoke of five major Iranian counter-offensives this year, with the last two in late November and early December.

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